**WILMINGTON JOURNAL:**
Published every Friday Morning, by
**PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.**

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**
$3 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage *on letters* containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞ All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

# Wilmington Journal.

**DAVID FULTON,** Editor.

**GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.**

**TERMS: $2 50 in advance.**

**VOL. 5.---NO. 2.** **WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1848.** **WHOLE NO. 210.**

**Terms for Advertising.**

*Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance*

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|---|---|
| One quare one insertion, | $ 75 |
| do. do. 1 fortnight, | 1 25 |
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| do. do. 3 months without change, | 3 00 |
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| do. do. 12 do. do. do. | 20 00 |

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.
A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

*OUR CIRCULATION.*

☞ We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 THOUSAND COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

**Post Office, Wilmington.**

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and closes at 11 every night.
SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 4 P. M. every day.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Thursdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.
SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9 P. M. every day.
TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.
ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sweet's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
*Neatly executed and with despatch, on*
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID NORCOM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
*Commission and Forwarding*
MERCHANT,
*DAVIS'S WHARF,*
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass,
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent
Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[1

*Thos. Allibone & Co.,*
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
*Advances made on consignments.*
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

*BRYAN S. KOONCE,*
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.,
AND
Agent for the sale of Medicines, Books, &c. &c.,
Richlands, Onslow County, N. C.
August 4, 1848—[47-3m

M. CRONLY,
*AUCTIONEER AND*
*COMMISSION MERCHANT,*
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
E. K. DICKINSON, Esq., Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG
L. B. SAVAGE, Esq., JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq.,
W. DAVIS, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.

Law Notice.
THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on Ann-street, one door below G. J. McRee's office.
EDW'D CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.
*** Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.
March 10, 1848—26-tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North-Carolina, for the passage of an Act, incorporating ROCK SPRING TENT, No. 180, Independent Order of Rechabites.
Wilmington, No. Ca., Aug. 25th, 1848.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, an application will be made for a Charter for a Company to construct a Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Raleigh.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.
THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.
We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
*Builders and Contractors.*
June 18, 1847 40-tf

No. 3. MACKEREL.
A few barrels left and more daily expected per brig Petersburg. For sale by
ad WM. A. GWYER.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 63.]—An Act to extend an act entitled "An act providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in the several States and Territories," approved third August, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the power and jurisdiction given to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the act of the third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in the several States and Territories," shall continue and remain in force until the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved July 17, 1848.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 64.]—An Act to amend an act approved the twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act supplementary to an act approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen," entitled "An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That so much of the act to which this act is amendatory, as provides that the application for the correction of an error of entry shall be made within six months after the date of such erroneous entry, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.
Approved July 17, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 65.]—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled 'An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico,' and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proviso of the first section of an act approved the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, in the following words: "That when the war with Mexico shall be terminated by a definitive treaty of peace, duly concluded and ratified, the number of major generals in the army shall be reduced to one, and the number of brigadier generals shall be reduced to two; and the President of the United States is authorized and directed to select from the whole number which may then be in office, without regard to the date of their commissions, the number to be retained, and cause the remainder to be discharged from the service of the United States," be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no vacancy happening in the grade of general officer shall be filled up until the number is reduced to one major and two brigadier generals.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the existing laws as require the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen in the army of the United States, who were appointed or promoted under the third section of the act passed on the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said act, passed on the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, as requires the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of two additional surgeons and twelve assistant surgeons, as authorized by the eighth section of said act; four quartermasters, and ten assistant quartermasters, as authorized by the tenth section of said act; and so much of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, as requires the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of an assistant adjutant general, with the rank, pay, &c., of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry, and two assistant adjutants general, with the brevet rank, pay, &c. of a captain of cavalry, as authorized by the second section of the said act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; and the two deputy paymasters, as authorized by the twelfth section of the last mentioned act, the two principal musicians allowed to each regiment of artillery by the eighteenth section of the said last mentioned act, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That no vacancy happening under the provisions so repealed shall be filled up until further authorized by law: *And provided further*, That the ten additional paymasters appointed in virtue of the said foregoing act of the 3d of March, 1847, shall be retained in service until the 4th day of March, 1849.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all the officers of the old army who received appointments in any of the additional regiments raised for the war with Mexico shall be restored to their former regiments or corps and rank, as additional officers, of the respective grades to which they would have succeeded, and to which they shall now succeed, in virtue of their former commissions: *Provided*, That such officers so restored shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *And provided*, That the next vacancy happening in such grade of such regiment or corps to which they succeed shall not be filled.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, and who served out the term of their engagement, or have been or may be honorably discharged; and first to the widows, second the children, third to the parents, and fourth to the brothers and sisters of such who have been killed in battle, or who died in service, or who, having been honorably discharged, have since died, or may hereafter die, without receiving the three months' pay herein provided for, shall be entitled to receive three months' extra pay: *Provided*, That this provision of this fifth section shall only apply to those who have been in actual service during the war.
Approved July 19, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No 66.]—An Act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine:

For defensive works and barracks, near Detroit, fifteen thousand dollars;
For fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain, twenty thousand dollars;
For defensive works and barracks at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine, ten thousand dollars;
For repairs of Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, nine thousand dollars;
For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, ten thousand dollars;
For repairs of fortification on Governor's island, Boston harbor, fifteen thousand dollars;
For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, thirty thousand dollars;
For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, twenty thousand dollars;
For rebuilding Fort Trumbull, New London Connecticut, ten thousand dollars;
For Fort Schuyler, Long Island sound, New York, ten thousand dollars;
For repairs of Fort Wood, and sea-wall of Bedlow's island, New York, ten thousand dollars;
For batteries on Soller's point flats, Baltimore harbor, fifteen thousand dollars;
For Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars;
For preservation of sight of Fort Moultrie, Chorleston harbor South Carolina, ten thousand six hundred dollars;
For dike on Drunken Dick shoal, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars;
For Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, twenty thousand dollars;
For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia, eight thousand dollars;
For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars;
For Fort McRee, Pensacola harbor, Florida, fifty thousand dollars;
For Fort Barancas and barracks thereat, Pensacola harbor, Florida, forty thousand dollars;
For repairs of Fort Morgan, Mobile, point, Alabama, twenty thousand dollars;
For repairs of battery Bienvenue, Louisiana, three thousand dollars;
For repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana, five thousand dollars;
For repairs of Fort St. Phillip, Mississippi river, Louisiana, twenty thousand dollars;
For Fort Livingston, Grand Terre island, Louisiana, ten thousand dollars;
For fortifications at Key West, Florida, fifty-five thousand dollars;
For fortifications at Garden Key, Tortugas island, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars;
For protection of Great Brewster island, and security, and defence of the principal slip-channels into the harbor of Boston, Massachusetts, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no portion of said sum of forty thousand dollars shall be expended for the objects aforesaid until the United States shall procure a good and valid title to so much of said Great Brewster island as may be necessary to the construction of the proposed fortification;
For additional preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, three thousand dollars;
For Fort Delaware, on the Pea Patch island, Delaware river, fifty thousand dollars.
Approved July 25, 1848.

PUBLIC—No. 67.]—An Act amending the act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the United States," in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers, passed July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act granting half-pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall be applicable to all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers of the army of the United States, who were in the army of the United States on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-six, or at any subsequent period during the present war between the United States and Mexico.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who have died since the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, or who may die during the war with Mexico, from wounds received or from disease contracted while in the line of duty, shall be entitled to the same rate of pension as is provided for in the first section of the before-mentioned act, under like limitations and restrictions: *Provided*, Said death has occurred, or may hereafter occur, while said officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, were in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty; or while returning to their usual place of residence in the United States, after having received a discharge upon a surgeon's certificate for disability incurred from wounds received, or disease contracted, while in the line of duty, or while on their march to join the army in Mexico: *And provided further*, That this act shall not be applicable to the widows and orphans of such officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, who have not served in Mexico, or at posts or stations on the borders of Mexico; except where such officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, have died while on their march to join the army in Mexico.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all pensions under this act shall be granted under such rules, regulations, restrictions, and limitations, as the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President of the United States, may prescribe.
Approved July 15, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 68.]—An Act to authorize the sale of a part of public reservation numbered thirteen, in the city of Washington, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings in the city of Washington be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell to the vestry of Washington parish, such portion of the public reservation of land in the city of Washington, numbered thirteen, called the Hospital Square, as the said vestry may desire to purchase, for the purpose of enlarging the Washington parish burial-ground, not exceeding six acres: *Provided*, The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall be of opinion that the said land can be sold without injury to the public service; and, upon payment being made to the said Commissioner for the said land, at the same price per acre which the United States received for the adjoining square of ground, numbered eleven hundred and fifteen, he shall execute a conveyance therefor to the said vestry, in the same manner as he now conveys public lands when sold.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the vestry of Washington parish shall have authority to enclose, possess, and occupy so much of Nineteenth street east as passes between square numbered eleven hundred and fifteen, in the city of Washington, (the present burial-ground,) and the land proposed by the first section of this act to be sold; and also with the consent of the corporate authority of the city of Washington, the said vestry may enclose, possess, and occupy so much of any street or streets as may pass between the said square numbered eleven hundred and fifteen and any other whole square of ground of which it may become the possessor, for the sole purpose of enlarging the said burial-ground.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the vestry of Washington parish shall have power to hold and enjoy forever any land which it may purchase or possess for the extension of the Washington parish burial-ground: *Provided*, The whole quantity shall not exceed thirty acres, anything in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding; and the said vestry may, from time to time, sell or otherwise dispose of the said ground for the purposes of burial.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the government of the United States shall be entitled to purchase from the said vestry, and to occupy as a burial ground, for members of Congress and such other members of the United States government as the President shall deem it expedient and proper to allow, a portion of the land hereinbefore authorized to be sold, not exceeding one-fourth part thereof, and which portion shall be laid out in some compact form, and at such place as the Secretaries aforesaid shall select: *Provided*, That the ground so authorized to be purchased and used by the government, shall be paid for from time to time as it is actually used, at the price demanded by the vestry, for grave-sites on other parts of the same grounds: *And provided, also*, That this reservation of the right to purchase to the extent aforesaid, shall not be held to subject the United States to any part of the expense of putting up or keeping up the enclosures of the said burying-ground, or other expense incident thereto.
Approved July 25, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 69.]—An Act to make Bangor a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from and beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Bangor, in the State of Maine, shall be, and hereby is, made a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from or beyond the Cape of Good Hope.
Approved July 25, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No 70.]—An Act to revive an act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war [with Great Britain] to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall and may be lawful for any soldier in the late war with Great Britain to whom bounty land has been allotted and patented in the State of Arkansas, which was and is unfit for cultivation, to surrender said patent, and to receive in lieu thereof the same quantity of any of the public land subject to private entry as he may select: *Provided*, That before receiving such new land, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the land so allotted and patented to said soldier is unfit for cultivation, and that said soldier has never disposed of his interest in said land by any sale of his own, and that the same has not been taken or disposed of for his debts due to any individual, and that he shall release all his interest in the same to the United States in such way as said Commissioner shall prescribe; and such surrender and location shall be made within five years from the passing of this act.
Approved July 25, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 71.]—An Act to confirm the location, and to grant a quarter section, of public lands for the county site of Hillsborough county, State of Florida.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the location of the county commissioners of the county of Hillsborough, in the State of Florida, of one hundred and sixty acres of land for the county site of said county at Tampa, viz: beginning on the east bank of Hillsborough river, at the point where the reduced military reservation, as made by Maj. L. Whiting, September fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, strikes the same; thence up said river, binding thereon to a point, at least half a mile in a straight line from the beginning; thence northeasterly to a point from whence a line running parallel to said straight line, and striking the line of said reduced reservation; and thence along the line of said reservation to the place of beginning; shall include between said river and said lines one hundred and sixty acres of land; and the same is hereby granted to the said commissioners of the said county, and their successors in office, for the use of said county, the proceeds of sales to be applied to the building of a court-house, and jail, and other public buildings for said county; and the commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause said one hundred and sixty acres of land, granted as aforesaid, to be surveyed, and the survey confirmed as soon as practicable, and a patent shall issue therefor to said commissioners, for the use of said county, as aforesaid, referring to this act.
Approved July 25, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 96.]—An act supplementary to "An act to authorize the Secretary of State to liquidate certain claims therein mentioned," passed eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby, directed to examine, according to principles of equity and justice, the claim of Joseph De la Francia for advances made, for the use and benefit of the United States, prior to and since the taking of that portion of the late province of West Florida described in the act (approved eighteenth April, eighteen hundred and fourteen) to which this is a supplement, as included within the limits of the State of Louisiana, or the Mississippi territory, by the United States; and that such sum of money as he may find to be justly due to the said De la Francia be paid to him, or his legal representatives, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Approved, August 14, 1848.

RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 13.]—A Joint Resolution extending the time for the erection of certain light-houses.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That so much of the sixteenth section of the act approved March third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act making further provision for the redemption of the public debt," as requires that sums remaining unexpended for two years after the year of appropriation shall be carried to the account of the surplus fund, shall not apply to the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act authorizing the erection of certain light-houses, and for other purposes," until two years after the first meeting of the legislature of those States in which said light-houses are to be located.
Approved July 25, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 14.]—Joint Resolution relinquishing to the State of Missouri certain trophies of Doniphan's victorious expedition.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the ten pieces of ordnance captured by the Missouri volunteers under Col. Doniphan, in their brilliant expedition through the northern States of Mexico, now deposited at the capital of the State by permission of the commanding general as trophies of their heroic achievements, be, and the same are hereby, forever relinquished to the State of Missouri.
Approved July 25, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 15.]—A Resolution to sanction an agreement made between the Wyandotts and Delawares for the purchase of certain lands by the former of the latter tribe of Indians.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the agreement, in writing, between the Delaware nation of Indians, and the Wyandott nation of Indians, made and entered into on the fourteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-three, for the purchase of certain lands by the latter of the former tribe of Indians, and which said agreement, in writing, is as follows:

"Whereas, from a long and intimate acquaintance and the ardent friendship which has for a great many years existed between the Delawares and Wyandotts, and from a mutual desire that the same feeling shall continue and be more strengthened by becoming near neighbors to each other; therefore, the said parties, the Delawares on one side and the Wyandotts on the other, in full council assembled, have agreed, and do agree, to the following stipulations, to wit:

Article 1. The Delaware nation of Indians, residing between the Missouri and Kansas rivers, being very anxious to have their uncles, the Wyandotts, to settle and reside near them, do hereby donate, grant, and quit claim forever, to the Wyandott nation, three sections of land, containing six hundred and forty acres each, lying and being situated at the point of the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers.

Article 2. The Delaware chiefs, for themselves and by the unanimous consent of their people, do hereby cede, grant, quit claim to the Wyandott nation, and their heirs forever, thirty-six sections of land, each containing six hundred and forty acres, situated between the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas rivers, and adjoining on the west the aforesaid three donated sections, making in all thirty-nine sections of land, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at the point at the junction of the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas rivers, and along the Kansas river sufficiently far to include the aforesaid thirty-nine sections; thence running north to the Missouri river; thence down the said river with its meanders to the place of beginning; to be surveyed in as near a square form as the rivers and territory ceded will admit of.

Article 3. In consideration of the foregoing donation and cession of land, the Wyandott chiefs bind themselves, successors in office, and their people, to pay to the Delaware nation of Indians forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, as follows, viz: six thousand and eighty dollars to be paid the year eighteen hundred and forty-four, and four thousand dollars annually thereafter for ten years.

Article 4. It is hereby distinctly understood, between the contracting parties, that the aforesaid agreement shall not be binding or obligatory until the President of the United States shall have approved the same, and caused it to be recorded in the War Department.

In testimony whereof, we, the chiefs and headmen of the Delaware nation, and the chiefs and headmen of the Wyandott nation, have, this fourteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-three, set our signatures.

NAH-KOO-MER, his x mark.
Captain KETCHUM, his x mark.
Captain SUAVEC, his x mark.
JACKENDUTHEN, his x mark.
SAN-KOCK-SA, his x mark.
COCK-I-TO-WA, his x mark.
SA-SAR-SIT-TONA, his x mark.
PEMP SCAH, his x mark.
NAH-QUE-NON, his x mark.
*Delaware Chiefs.*
HENRY JACQUIS, his x mark.
JAMES WASHINGTON, his x mark.
MATTHEW PEACOCK, his x mark.
JAMES BIGTREE, his x mark.
GEORGE ARMSTRONG, his x mark.
TAN-ROO-MIE, his x mark.
T. A. HICKS.
*Wyandotts.*

Signed in open council in presence of
JONATHAN PHILLIPS, *Sub-agent for the Wyandotts.*
RICHARD W. CUMMINS, *Indian agent.* [dotts.
JAMES M. SIMPSON,
CHARLES GRAHAM,
JOHN WALKER, *Secretary of the Wyandott council.*
HENRY TIBLOW, *Indian Interpreter, Delaware.*"

be, the same is hereby, confirmed; *Provided*, That the Wyandott Indian nation shall take no better right or interest in and to said lands than is now vested in the Delaware nation of Indians.
Approved July 25, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 19.—Joint resolution concerning certain portions of the marine and ordnance corps.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the marine corps, who have served with the army in the war with Mexico, and also the artificers and laborers of the ordnance corps serving in said war, be placed, in all respects as to bounty land and other remuneration in addition to ordinary pay, on a footing with the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the army: *Provided*, That this remuneration shall be in lieu of prize money and all other extra allowances.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the non-commissioned officers of the marine corps shall be entitled to the same bounty for re-enlistment as is now or may hereafter be received by the non-commissioned officers of the army.
Approved August 10, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 20.]—A resolution granting to the Jackson Monument Committee certain brass guns and mortars, captured by General Andrew Jackson, and for other purposes.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause to be delivered to the Jackson Monument Committee, in the city of Washington, the brass guns and mortars captured by General Andrew Jackson at Pensacola, and referred to in a statement of the Chief of the Ordnance Office, dated fourteenth April, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to be used by the said committee as material for the construction of the monument to that distinguished patriot; and the said committee is hereby authorized to erect the said monument upon such portion of the public grounds in the city of Washington as may be designated for that purpose by the President of the United States.
Approved August 11, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 21.]—A resolution concerning the distribution of the statutes at large.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to deliver to the Solicitor of the Treasury four copies of the statutes at large, for the use of his office, and to be kept and preserved therein as public property, and that the Solicitor be allowed the use of the library of Congress, subject to regulations of the Joint Committee on the Library.
Approved August 11, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 22.]—A Resolution authorizing the submission of certain claims to arbitration.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That the Solicitor of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the approval of the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, to submit the differences between the United States of the one part, and the Catholic congregation of St. Augustine, Florida, and Benedict Madeore, Vicar General of the catholic church of Florida, of the other part, as to certain property specified in the memorials to Congress of the claimants, at this session, to arbitration, and to agree, for the United States, to such impartial and disinterested citizens learned in the law as said Solicitor and said parties may select, to decide said differences on such terms and conditions, and in such mode, manner, and form, as may be deemed just and proper by said solicitor and said parties, to be set forth in such submission; and that said Solicitor be directed to defend the rights and interests of the United States before such arbitrator, and to obtain from Havana, or elsewhere, such papers as may be necessary therefor, the decision of said arbitrator to be made before or during the next session of Congress, and, with the evidence on which the same is founded, to be laid before Congress at its next session, for its approval and ratification thereof, or dissent therefrom, and for its further action.
APPROVED August 11, 1848.

LIFE INSURANCE!
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London,
Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!
Beside a reserved fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.
T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
*Physician*—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
*Actuary*—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.
Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.
Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.
Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.
The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.
No charge for stamp duty.
Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.
Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.
Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.
UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M. Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.
J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.
*Medical Examiners.* New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keese, M. D. 290 Fourth st.
(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)
*Standing Counsel*—Wm. Van Hook, Esq, 39 Wall-st.
*Bankers*—The Merchants' Bank.
*Solicitor*—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.
An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit o married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.
Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.
☞ The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C, 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
*Head & Foot Stones, &c.*
THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,
CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, tweeds, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tas, cashmeret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders, white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.
A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers; cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour sifts, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers; towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measured, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.
HARDWARE.
Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes; dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, hand-saws, rat traps, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans; door, trunk, pad, till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hoes.
Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash*.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
April 21, 1848.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.
The Senior instructor, Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestow

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

**Friday, September 22, 1848.**


### Democratic Republican Nomtnations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
**GEN. LEWIS CASS.**
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
**MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.**
OF KENTUCKY.

### Democratic Electoral Ticket.

1st District, THOMAS BRAGG, Jr., of Northampton.
2d " ASA BIGGS, of Martin.
3d " FERRIN BUSBEE, of Wake.
4th " GEORGE S. STEVENSON, of Craven.
5th " WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New Hanover
6th " SAMUEL J. PERSON, of Moore.
7th " CALWALLADER JONES, Sr., of Orange.
8th " ROBERT P. DICK, of Rockingham.
9th " GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg.
10th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.
11th " WILLIAM H. THOMAS, of Haywood

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, at *Long* Creek Bridge, on Saturday, the *30th* instant. William S. Ashe and other speakers will be present, and address the meeting. A large and enthusiastic turn out of the Democracy, it is hoped, will take place on that occasion.

☞Be sure you read Botts' letter on the 4th page. It is rich.

## MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

We mean to keep the following abolition Platform of the Federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, standing until after the election. The Whig papers will not publish it. They dare not let their readers see Millard Fillmore as he is. We shall endeavor to open their eyes.

**The Platform of the Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency**

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th inst, as chairman of a committee appointed by "*The Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie*," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:—

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the Constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of the immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged and have no time to enter into argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject. MILLARD FILLMORE.

## THE VOTE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

It will be seen from the table published on our fourth page, that the vote of North-Carolina, in August last, was an unusually large one. We notice that the vote of Lenoir is not yet officially given—the majority for Reid only is given. By comparing the figures, it will be seen that the aggregate vote for Reid and Manly is 1827 larger than the aggregate vote for Hoke and Graham, in 1844. By ex-[illegible] ists, in 1848, polled within 326 of as many votes as Graham received in 1844—shewing that there was not *so much* apathy as *they* would have the world to believe. It will also be seen that Reid received 2053 more votes than were cast for Hoke four years ago—clearly shewing that the democratic party has been rapidly gaining strength since the campaign of 1844.

From this statement it will be seen that had the democratic party only exerted themselves a little, they could have carried the State with all ease. Think of the pitiful majority received by Manly; only some 800 out of nearly 81,000 votes. Why, there were enough democrats who stayed away from the polls in McKay's district alone to have turned the scale. Let us then, take warning from the result in August, when we see clearly that it was our own fault that we have not to day a democratic Governor. Let us be ready to a man, in November, to make a gallant push to carry the State for Cass and Butler. We can do it with all ease. All *we* ask is that every democrat will go to the polls. We are aware that many were apathetic in August, because they deemed the contest a hopeless one. No feeling of this kind can possibly operate upon any man now. Our chances of carrying North-Carolina are much better than they have been during the last twelve years. Indeed, we can carry it with ease, if every democrat will only do his duty.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received the Raleigh Standard, of Wednesday, containing the official vote, Lenoir included. The Standard's footing up is different from that of the Register, and is, we doubt not, correct. The Standard's footing up is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manly, | 42,536 |
| Reid, | 41,682 |
| Manly's majority, | 854 |

Upon this result the Standard remarks:—

"The majority for the Whig candidate, Mr. Manly, is only 854. The whole number of votes is 84,218—*the largest number ever cast in North Carolina at any previous election.* In 1844 Hoke and Graham received together, 82,019; and in November of the same year, Polk and Clay received 82,519. Col. Reid has run ahead of Hoke, 2249; and ahead of Polk 2395 votes. Mr. Manly has run behind Mr. Clay 696 votes, and only 50 votes behind Gov. Graham. The aggregate vote for Reid and Manly is 1639 larger than that for Polk and Clay, and 2199 larger than that for Hoke and Graham. The clear democratic gain, compared with Hoke and Graham is 2,299; and compared with Polk and Clay, it is 3091."

ANOTHER MEMBER DEAD.—We regret to learn that Harrison W. Covington, Whig Senator elect from the counties of Richmond and Robeson, died at his residence in the former county on the 8th inst. This makes three members elect of the Legislature that have died since the August election.

☞We are informed that a through ticket between Charleston and Philadelphia has been formed at $17 50, each way. The Charleston Boats now leave this place at 11 o'clock, A. M.

☞The Governor has issued writs of election to fill the vacancies in Richmond and Robeson, Duplin and Burke: the election to take place on the 7th November—the day of the Presidential election.

☞Gen. QUITMAN addressed the democrats of Natchez, Miss., on the 16th inst. *Commercial* will please notice.

## THE VETO.

Second—The veto power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed I have thought that for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised an undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the government, and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its theory. The personal opinions of the individual who has happened to occupy the Executive Chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of Constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people.

The above paragraph is taken from the "Taylor Platform," General Taylor's Allison letter, number one, and acknowledgedly contains his views with regard to the veto power. We propose to examine briefly Gen'l Taylor's position on this important subject, and in this connection to state what we conceive to be the Democratic doctrine with regard to this "high conservative power."

The reader will notice that General Taylor starts out with this proposition—"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto is a high conservative power, but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste or want of consideration by Congress." To every letter, word, and syllable of the foregoing sentence, we, as a Democrat, most cordially subscribe. This is the doctrine for which we have always contended. Here, however, comes in a most important query—Who is to determine when *a measure is a "clear violation of the constitution,"* or when there is "manifest haste or want of consideration by Congress?" We say, certainly the President of the United States, upon his own responsibility, under the constitution, must alone determine this matter for himself. Suppose Gen. Taylor President, must he not exercise his judgment as to the constitutionality and expediency of all bills passed by Congress before he signs them?—Most assuredly he must. And he himself admits that the veto may be properly interposed whenever Congress has passed unconstitutional laws, or has acted in manifest haste, or without proper consideration. How, then, we would like to ask the Taylorites, does their candidate differ from Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, and Polk, *all of whom were Democrats*, with the exception of Mr. Tyler, and all of whom exercised the veto power? Why they exercised the veto power precisely upon the same principles with those laid down by Gen. [illegible] or in the position that we have quoted above. True, persons may differ in their opinions as to the wisdom and expediency of the times and manner in which they did exercise this "high conservative power," but all must agree that they had the undoubted right, under the constitution, so to do.

The Federal party, ever since Gen. Jackson vetoed their darling scheme, the United States Bank bill, in 1832, have waged a ruthless war upon this "high conservative power." Particularly did their wrath become deadly towards it when, in 1841, Mr. Tyler, their own [illegible] by the exercise of the "one man power," as Federal orators and Federal papers are in the habit of styling this "high conservative power." Now we think that we have shewn, from Gen. Taylor's own platform, that he, in the proposition quoted above, entertains just the same doctrine that is entertained by every Democrat—that is entertained by Gen'l Cass himself—with regard to the veto power. So long as the constitution remains as it is with this "high conservative power," as one of its features staring the President in the face, we, for one, cannot see that he can possibly be deprived of the power of exercising it. Indeed, so long as he, in good faith, performs his duties, under his oath of office, whenever *he* thinks any measure either clearly unconstitutional or inexpedient, he must interpose his veto. Who is to determine when and in what manner the veto power shall be exercised?—There is only one person in the world who can determine this matter; the President himself, whoever he may be. He is responsible to his constituents, the American people at large.

It may not be here improper to enquire for a moment into the end and object which the framers of the constitution had in view in incorporating into that instrument this "high conservative power." In doing so, we shall quote from Judge Story, whose commentary on the constitution is deservedly high authority with all parties, and particularly with the party that is now so vehemently opposed to the "one man power." For this purpose, we shall quote two sections, wishing that our limits would permit us to give our readers more of "the same sort":—

§ 451. "In the next place, the power (the veto power) is important, as an additional security against the enactment of rash, immature, and improper laws. It establishes a salutary [illegible] the legislative body, calculated to preserve the community against the effects of faction, precipitancy, unconstitutional legislation, and temporary excitements, as well as political hostility. It may indeed, be said, that a single man, even though he be President, cannot be presumed to possess more wisdom or virtue, or experience, than belongs to a number of men. But this furnishes no answer to the reasoning. The question is not how much wisdom, or virtue, or experience, is possessed by either branch of the government, (though the executive magistrate may well be presumed to be eminently distinguished in all these respects, and therefore the choice of the people;) but whether the legislature may not be misled by a love of power, the spirit of faction, a political impulse, or a persuasive influence, local or sectional, which, at the same time, may not, from the difference in the election and duties of the Executive, reach him at all, or not reach him in the same degree. He will always have a primary inducement to defend his own powers; the legislature may well be presumed to have no desire to favor them. He will have an opportunity soberly to examine the acts and resolutions passed by the legislature, not having partaken of the feelings or combinations which have procured their passage, and thus to correct what will sometimes be wrong from haste and inadvertence, [illegible] as design. His view of them, if not wise, or more elevated, will at least be independent, and under an entirely different responsibility to the nation from what belongs to them. He is the representative of the whole nation in the aggregate; they are the representatives only of distinct parts, and sometimes of little more than sectional or local interests."

§ 452. "Nor is there any solid objection to this qualified power. If it should be objected, that it may sometimes prevent the passage of good laws, as well as of bad laws, the objection is entitled to but little weight. In the first place, it can never be effectually exercised if two thirds of both houses are in favor of the law; and if they are not, it is not so easily demonstrable, that the law is either wise or salutary. The presumption would rather be the other way; or, at least, that the utility of it is not unquestionable, or it would receive the requisite support. In the next place, the great evil of all free governments is a tendency to over legislation, and the mischief of inconstancy and mutability in the laws, forms a great blemish in the character and genius of all free governments.—The injury which may possibly arise from the postponement of a salutary law, is far less than from the passage of a mischievous one, or from a redundant and vacillating legislation. In the next place, there is no practical danger that this power will be much, if any, abused by the President.—The superior weight and influence of the legislative body in a free government, and the hazard to the weight and influence of the executive in a trial of strength, afford a satisfactory security that the power will generally be employed with great caution; and that there will be more often room for a charge of timidity, than of rashness, in its exercise."

But Gen'l Taylor modifies the doctrine he has laid down in the first sentence of his "veto" platform, and upon which we have been commenting. He winds up by saying—"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive Chair ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people." Now, with all due deference to the wisdom and sagacity of old Rough and Ready, we do think the above sentence contains about as much political absurdity as we have ever seen crammed into the same space. "The personal opinions of the individual who may happento occupy the Executive Chair ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy." Ah, indeed! We take it for granted that Gen. Taylor means that the President should not exercise the veto power with regard to "questions of domestic policy," and yet he says, a few lines above, that it is a "high conservative power," and should be exercised "in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste or want of consideration by Congress?" We "pray you," if this high conservative power is not to be exercised in questions of domestic policy, how and where is it to be exercised? The slavery question, involving the dearest rights of the South, is certainly a question of "domestic policy," and yet Gen. Taylor says "the personal opinions of the Executive should not control Congress upon questions of domestic policy!" Is this not an insult to the South; and would it not, if carried into practice, be a total abandonment of that, the weaker, section of the Union. But perhaps there is something in the phrase, "the personal opinions of the individual." Possibly this expression may comprehend more than we can see. Possibly there may be a difference, in General Taylor's system of ethics, between the "personal" and the political "opinions of the Executive."

Gen. Taylor's doctrine on the subject of the veto power, puts us very much in mind of an anecdote which we have either read or heard somewhere. A couple of youths, not deeply versed in the science of hunting, on one occasion determined to take a day's sport, in the shape of deer hunting. One of them whilst driving, heard the report of his comrade's gun at a little distance, and hastened immediately to the spot, thinking that a buck had bitten the dust. He found his friend with "arms grounded," and looking earnestly after a "yearling" that was running off, at a little [illegible] at a top speed. "What did you shoot at?" asked his friend, as soon as he could get his breath. "There it goes, and be darned to it," replied Nimrod. "Why, that's a yearling; you didn't take that for a deer?" "Well," says Nimrod, "when the darned thing come jumping along through the bushes I wasn't exactly certain whether it was a calf or a deer, but any how I shot at it, *so as to hit it if it was a deer, and miss it if it was a calf.*" Upon exactly the same principle General Taylor has "shot" his veto doctrine, *so as to hit a man if he is in favor of the veto power, and to miss him if he is against it.*

## WEBSTER AND TAYLOR.

The Editor of the *Fayetteville Observer*, who has just returned from the North, has a long article in his last paper, in which he endeavors to whistle up the courage of his whig readers. With this we have little to do. We think they need a few crumbs of comfort, and we have no sort of objection to the *Observer's* dispensing them. Among the most cheering signs which the *Observer* notices for the election of Gen. TAYLOR, is the speech of DANIEL WEBSTER, recently delivered at Marshfield, in Massachusets. "We all know how potent in New England is the voice of DANIEL WEBSTER," says the *Observer*. We presume the *Observer* has read that speech, and if *he* is satisfied with Mr. WEBSTER'S flings at the want of capacity in Gen. TAYLOR, surely *we* ought to care nothing. But Mr. WEBSTER'S voice has been raised in favor of Gen. TAYLOR, says the *Observer*, and that voice is all-powerful in New England. How raised? Mr. WEBSTER declares explicitly that Gen. TAYLOR is *merely* a military chieftain, and was selected by the Philadelphia convention *solely* on the ground of his availability! This is raising his voice with a [illegible] ple of the South see for a moment what are the main reasons why the "potent voice" of the great New England federalist and hater of the South is raised in favor of Gen. TAYLOR. It is principally on the score that the election of Gen. TAYLOR would be more favorable to the non extension of slavery than that of Gen. Cass, that Mr. WEBSTER raises his "potent voice" in his favor. Speaking of Gen. TAYLOR, he tells his audience—

"I believe that he has been from the first opposed to the policy of the Mexican war, as improper, impolitic and inexpedient. I believe, from the best information I can obtain, (and you will take this as my opinion gentlemen,) I believe that he has no disposition to extend the slave territory of the United States, nor to increase the influence of slavery in the councils of the nation. This is my opinion; and so much for what may be considered as belonging to the Presidential election as a national question."

This is the main and most "potent" reason that Mr. WEBSTER urges on the federalists of New England, in order to induce them to support the "*merely* military" chieftain, who, as Mr. WEBSTER justly says, has no sort of civil qualifications for the office whatever. Will Southern people mark this. And now for one of the principal reasons why the "potent voice" of DANIEL WEBSTER is raised against Gen. CASS. Speaking of the slavery question, Mr. WEBSTER, with his "potent voice," says:

"It will enter into this very election; and, gentlemen, I will venture to say two things. The first is well known to you, that Gen. Cass is in favor of what is called the compromise line, and that the provisions of the Wilmot proviso, or the ordinance of 1787, ought not to be applied to territory lying south of 36 30. That is his opinion. If he had not announced that, he would have been 36 30, or more, from the probability of a nomination by the Baltimore Convention.

"Well, then, I undertake to say, in the next place, that he will do all he can to establish that compromise line; and lastly, which is a matter of opinion in my conscientious belief, he will establish it. Give him the power and patronage of the government—let him exercise it over certain sections of the country—let it be a question for future consideration—they will settle it that Oregon shall be free, and leave Mexico and California to be disposed of hereafter. Let him have the power of this government, and, with this inducement, I verily believe, that unless there is renewed strength in the whig votes in Congress, he will accomp ish his purpose."

Now if the Observer, a Southern Journal, can see much to comfort and cheer it in this appeal of Daniel Webster, to bring back "conscience whigs" to the General's sheepfold, then must it be hard up for "cheering signs."

But Mr. Webster, with that same "potent voice," in another place says:—

But the nomination of the candidate for the Presidency by the whig convention in Philadelphia is not satisfactory to the whigs of Massachusetts. This is certain, and it would be idle to attempt to conceal the fact. It is surely just, and more patriotic, to take facts and things as they are, and to deduce our own convictions of duty from what exists before us. However so much respectable and distinguished in the line of his own profession, or however so much estimable as a private citizen, General Taylor is a military man, and a military man merely. He has had no training in civil affairs; he has performed no functions of a civil character under the constitution of his country; he has been known, and only known, by his brilliant achievements at the head of the army. Now, the whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, are of opinion that it was not wise or discreet to go to the army for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It is the first instance in our history in which any man of a mere military character has been proposed for that high office.

If the Observer can see any thing very cheering in all this, most certainly its ideas of Gen. Taylor's popularity must be gloomy. Why the New York Journal of Commerce, one of the ablest papers in America, and strongly inclined towards Taylor's election, said of this speech in publishing it, that the faint praise of Mr. Webster would damage Gen. Taylor's prospects more in "New England" than any thing that had occurred since his nomination.

## THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From all quarters, the horizon is daily becoming brighter for CASS and BUTLER. The democratic party is everywhere united and harmonious, with the single exception of the State of New York; and there, from recent accounts, it is by no means settled but that CASS and BUTLER will carry the State. On the other hand, the whigs are distracted and divided into factions. In the South, FILLMORE is too bitter a pill to swallow. Even Southern *whigs* cannot be expected to vote for a notorious abolitionist. At the North, the CLAY men have broken out into open hostility against the no-party nomination of Gen. TAYLOR. Witness the tremendous CLAY meeting, held a few days ago in the city of New York—witness the response from a large meeting of CLAY whigs in Albany, on the 14th, ratifying the N. York meeting, and calling upon all good and true CLAY men throughout the State to lose no time in organizing a CLAY Electoral ticket. In addition to this, we find in the *Trenton* (*N. J.*) *News*, of Friday last, a call signed by 83 of the leading whigs of Hudson county, for a CLAY meeting on that evening, at which DAVID GRAHAM, WILLIS HALL, DUDLEY SELDEN, and other leading men of New-York were to be present. In New-Brunswick, (N. Y.,) we notice another call for a CLAY meeting. Again, read the letter published on the fourth page, from the pen of JOHN MINOR BOTTS—the whig member of Congress from the Richmond, (Va.,) district,—and one of the most ultra and prominent whigs in the Union. This no-party nomination of Gen. TAYLOR will, in truth, prove the utter annihilation of the whig party. How can it be otherwise? With no principles that might form a common bond of union for the party throughout the country, how can they expect anything else, than to be split up into factions? On the other hand, look at the democratic party from Maine to Texas, with its glorious old banner floating in the breeze, emblazoned with the principles under which it has so often fought and conquered in bygone days.

We close this paragraph by presenting to our readers an extract from the Albany correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, shewing up how the game stands in the Empire State:

"More of life, spirit, and animation seems to be taking hold of the political world.—Men of all parties and factions are apparently waking up to a realizing sense of their situation. It has been all along very generally conceded that the Van Buren free soil agitation would take sufficiently from the democratic strength in New York to give the electoral vote to Gen. Taylor. But times and seasons change, and men as well as political chances change with them. The bolting of Mr. Clay's friends, the defection extending as it is throughout this State, will result favorably to Gen. Cass, and the probabilities now are strongly in his favor, so far as New York is concerned. Should the Van Buren and Clay men remain firm to their avowed purpose, the result is certain. But we have been assured by the Van Buren party, that whenever it shall be apparent that Gen. Cass is in the assendency, the Van Buren men will in a body vote for Gen. Taylor. Should they do so, the defection of the Clay whigs can be productive of no ill consequences to Gen. Taylor. But such a proceeding on the part of the free soil men, who have been so clamorous, would demonstrate in the most palpable manner that which is already apparent, and which is virtually confessed, that not a particle of principle is involved in the agitation gotten up by these men. Every thing in consideration, and as matters now stand, the prophecy is *to day* ventured, that Lewis Cass will be President in 1849, and not chosen by the Representatives in Congres.

"The friends of Mr. Clay held a meeting at the Capitol last evening, at which the only big gun exploded was Dudley Selden, now of New York, but formerly a Representative in Congress from this district. Dudley Selden is a backslider from the democratic faith. He warmly urged the claims of Henry Clay, and as warmly repudiated the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention and the nomination of Gen. Taylor. It is estimated that the new element, the Clay agitation, may possibly take from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand votes from the side of Gen. Taylor. The Van Buren men will take more from Gen. Cass. So that in fact, as was stated in a former letter, political chances and changes are particularly loose and uncertain at all points."

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The Hillsboro' Ratoon, a sterling democratic paper, has passed into the editorial charge of Thomas B. Bailey, Esq., son of Judge Bailey. Mr. Bailey is a young gentleman of finished education, fine talents and unblemished character. We welcome him into the corps editorial, and predict for him a brilliant and useful career.

## WHAT IS A "WHIG" AT THE PRESENT WRITING?

Gen. Taylor says he is a "Whig," but not an ultra "Whig," and the Taylorites in this State still persist in calling themselves "whigs," whilst, so far as we can find out, the Taylorism of 1848 has not a single feature, save that of opposition to a democratic administration, in common with the whiggery with which we battled in 1844. Then the "Whig" party came, for once in its life, under the lead of the gallant Harry of the West, up to the scratch, with some great, tangible principles inscribed on its banner. Now, the ONLY principles inscribed on that banner are the names of ZACHARY TAYLOR, *the Military Chieftain*, and MILLARD FILLMORE, the ABOLITIONIST! Its true, we heard Mr. Banks, that "able and faithful champion in the Whig cause," when we looked in for a few moments at the Rough and Ready Club the other evening, say that "the Whig Platform is the Constitution." Now this declaration, according to our notion, is sheer nonsense, or else it is put forth to catch gulls. Why, the *omnium gatherum* Convention of Abolitionists that assembled at Buffalo some weeks since, planted *themselves* upon the Constitution. Who is there that does not? Every body, no matter to what political party or faction he may belong, will tell you that he plants himself upon the Constitution. But what is generally meant by political principles is another thing. It is the manner in which the affairs of the country will be carried on *under* that Constitution. Now, neither Gen Taylor nor his followers have vouchsafed to tell us in *what* manner this interesting operation is to be performed, should the Taylorites get the reins of Government into their hands. Gen. Taylor says he will administer the Government honestly and fairly, for all sections of the country, if elected. Ah! indeed! Wonder if Giddings, Hale, or any other Abolitionist would not make the same declaration? Did you ever hear a fisherman cry stinking fish?

But what is a Whig of 1848? He is a politician without political principles. In 1844, the Whigs of North Carolina battled manfully for a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands. Now they are as dumb as oysters on all these great questions. They have ingloriously stricken them from their flag, and unfortunately for them, they have got nothing in their stead, save and except [illegible] Poor Whiggery, driven from pillar to post for the last 20 years, it has at last come to this pitiable pass! Will any Whig answer these questions? Is Gen. Taylor, or are the Taylorites of North Carolina in favor of abolishing the Independent Treasury system, and substituting in its stead a United States Bank? Are they in favor of repealing the Revenue Tariff Bill of 1846, and re-enacting the Federal Protective Act of 1842? These are questions we should like to have answered. These are important matters in which the people of this country have a deep interest, and with regard to which the opinions of those seeking their favor should be known.

What are Whig principles in 1848? Answer:

☞The federal party has been laboring for the last twenty years to secure the reins of government. It has only succeeded once during all that time—in the election of Harrison and Tyler in 1840—and then through the vilest system of fraud and chicanery ever practised on an intelligent people. It changes its face often, in the hope that the people may forget its loathsome countenance; but some how or other, they always find it out, no matter under what garb it may appear. While federalism, says a Northern democratic paper—the Pennsylvanian—is attempting to combine with all the fag-ends of faction, in order to carry out its designs—while it shows one face to the North smiling upon the abolitionists, and holds out another beaming upon the slave-holder—while it has a hero for the soldier, and an anti-war champion for the peaceman—while Gen. Taylor's mum policy pleases the no-partyite, and Mr. Fillmore's doings pleases the federalists—while this is so, democracy remains proudly aloof, defying all factions and all isms—standing erect and determined upon its immutable faith. Not only does it keep aloof from and defy the opposition of nativism and abolitionism, but it openly and unequivocally opposes them. It speaks no two languages. Its opinions are freely uttered upon all questions. It laughs at concealment. It scorns reserve. Alike in the north and the south, it invokes no support by promising the one and deceiving the other.—Defeat will be welcomed by this great party, if victory is to be achieved by a dishonorable evasion, or purchased by a disgraceful concession.

This is the contrast that appeals to intelligent men everywhere. It is a contrast that alone teaches which is the party of expediency, and which the party of principle. Let the elector choose.

## "INFAMOUS FRAUD."

Under this caption, the *Commercial* of Saturday last has an article that puts its editor a little ahead of Parson BROWNLOW, of the "*Jonesboro' Whig*." Can the editor of the *Commercial* be so devoid of common sense as to think that such an article as that, bearing as it does, RABID, stamped on its face, will do its party any good?

We would like to ask the *Commercial* if the statements made in the pamphlet alluded to are not true. Do not Gen. TAYLOR'S supporters, e. g. CORWIN, WEBSTER, HUDSON, &c., together with the whole Northern TAYLOR Press, represent him as opposed—entirely opposed—to the extension of slavery? And can the *Commercial* point to a single passage in any letter ever written by Gen. TAYLOR that negatives that idea? Why does "honest old Rough and Ready" permit this game to be played without putting a stop to it by letting the people of the country know whether he is for or against the extension of slavery?

The *Commercial* says that there were two lives of Gen. CASS, put forth by the "Jackson Democratic Association Committee"—one for the North, and the other for the South—and that too, with his (Gen. C.'s) knowledge and consent. This is absolutely and positively untrue, and the *Commercial* ought to be ashamed, at its time of life, to put forth such reckless statements. But it is useless to discuss matters of this kind with a print so entirely reckless of what it says.

By the way, didn't the "sneeking, smiling agents" of the Wilmington Federalists busy themselves in circulating about a bushel and a half of Federal Documentary slanders that arrived here some two or three weeks since?

## MORE FILLMOREISM.

During a lengthened discussion in Richmond, Virginia, some days since, between Democratic and Federal speakers, the following incident occurred. We admire the independence of Mr. Lyons, and have no doubt but that he will stick to his determination.—Indeed, for our own part, we cannot see how any Southern man can vote for Fillmore, with his Abolitionism staring him in the face:—

"Mr. Caskie introduced the abominable letter of Millard Fillmore with great effect, and avowed his conviction that Mr. L. could not vote for a man with such atrocious opinions. Mr. L. at first attempted to throw doubt upon the authenticity of the letter; but when Mr. Caskie settled all doubt by reading from the Enquirer of November, 1838, a contemporaneous exposition of the identical letter, Mr. L. emphatically declared that, if Fillmore entertained those opinions, he should not vote for him. 'If he entertains them,' said Mr. L., 'so help me God, *I shall not vote for him.*' Mr. Caskie still was not satisfied, and he finally obtained from Mr. L., whose manly conduct we approve, a pledge that *Fillmore should be written to on the subject.* Mr. Caskie treated this part of the subject with great power; he strongly depicted the degradation to which the whig party of Virginia would be reduced, in voting for such a man, and in glowing terms he invoked Mr. Lyons and the approaching whig convention, to strike the name of Fillmore from the ticket, and save Virginia from the disgrace of supporting such a man. The scene was deeply interesting, and we rejoice to inform the public that it is clearly understood, that unless Fillmore comes out and retracts the infamous opinions of his letter of 1838, his name will be rejected with scorn by Mr. Lyons, and, we sincerely trust, by the mass of the southern whigs. The country at large will peruse with interest this evidence of James Lyons, Esq., a distinguished politician and lawyer; the President of the Tippecanoe Club in 1840; a whig elector at large for Virginia in 1844; and now the Chairman of the Whig Central Committee of Virginia."

## GEN'L TAYLOR'S ALLISON LETTER, No. 2.

Gen. Taylor having doubtless learned, not only from the public papers of the country but also through letters from his *Northern allies*, that his acceptance of the nomination of the Charleston Democrats, in conjunction with Gen. Butler, and in repudiation of Millard Fillmore, was playing the deuce with his prospects in New York and other Northern States, has seen fit to put forth another manifesto, declaratory of his position, in the shape of a second letter to Captain Allison, his brother in law. Our limits will not permit us to give this letter in full in the present number of the Journal. We may do so hereafter. Its real, and, indeed, its apparent object, is to conciliate the disaffected Clay Whigs of the Northern States, who are shewing evident signs of backing out from his support. Whether this letter will have its desired effect, remains to be seen. We clip from the body of this final manifesto of Gen. Taylor, the following paragraph:—

The Democratic Convention met in May, and composed their ticket to suit them. This they had a right to do. The National Whig Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I was proud of the confidence of such a body of men representing such a constituency as the Whig party of the United States, a manifestation the more grateful because it was not cumbered with exactions incompatible with the dignity of the Presidential office, and the responsibilities of its incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.

Of course, every man of discernment can see at a glance that all this palaver about "the distinguished citizen of New York" is penned with a twofold purpose in view. In the first place, the old gentleman is anxious to propitiate Mr. Fillmore's friends; and in the second place, he desires to convince the Northern people that he endorses the "sound conservative opinions of" "the distinguished citizen of New York." So Gen. Taylor himself, endorses publicly and above-board, the sound conservative opinions of Millard Fillmore—Sound conservative opinions, indeed! The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The prevention of the internal slave trade between the slave States, &c. These are the sound conservative principles of Millard Fillmore, which Gen. Taylor so much admires! And still we find Southern men blindly following him.

## NEW YORK.

The three parties have each made their nominations in the Empire State. The democrats have nominated Chancellor WALWORTH, the Barnburners, Senator DIX, and the Federalists, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, as their respective candidates for Governor. The *Journal of Commerce*, speaking of the democretic nomination, holds the following language:

*The Hunker Convention.*—The nomination of Hon. Reuben H. Walworth for Governor, by the Hunker Convention at Syracuse, must be admitted on all hands to be an excellent one. It will command all the Hunker strength in the State, and a great deal more. It would be difficult for any party to bring out a man of equal talents and experience, who at the same time is so entirely unobjectionable in other respects. Chancellor Walworth has never contaminated himself with politics, but has attended assiduously to his professional duties, in so much that probably but a small portion of our citizens knew, until this announcement, whether he was a Democrat or Whig. The only thing we can think of, that may possibly operate against him, is his never-tiring zeal in the Temperance cause. On this account, some of the grog-bruisers will find it hard to vote for him. With many other of the great moral and religious enterprises of the day his name has been long and intimately associated. Unless the Whigs bring out a much better man than the present incumbent, they may safely calculate that Chancellor Walworth will be elected.

## MAINE.

The result of the election of State officers and Congressmen in Maine, is not yet by any means official. Up to this time, the best information that we can gather is that the Legislature is largely Democratic on joint ballot—that Dana, the Democratic candidate for Goveernor, although he is not elected by the people, has a large plurality of votes over Hamblin, the Federal candidate, and of course will be elected by the Legislature. Out of the seven Congressmen, five are Democrats and two Whigs; at least it is supposed the Whigs have succeeded in electing two members of Congress.

VERMONT.—The election held in this little federal State, on the 5th inst., has terminated as usual, in favor of the Whigs. The result, in a few words, is a Whig Governor and Legislature, two whig Congressmen and no change in two Districts.

## EXPLICIT!

The *Chronicle* of last Wednesday, in noticing the proposition made by Mr. Ashe to Mr. Davis, in the Court House, during the recent discussion there, "that a committee of three Whigs and three Democrats should be appointed to correspond with Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Butler, and ask them for a distinct avowal of their views on the subject of slavery," exclaims:—

"Can Mr. Ashe for a moment suppose that any Whig would offer Mr. Fillmore so great an insult as to question him on a subject concerning which he has within six or seven weeks declared himself in the most explicit manner! Why, he would be well employed to be sure in catechising Mr. Fillmore, when on the 31st of July, in his letter to Gov. Gayle, he made known his sentiments in unequivocal language.

Now we don't know what Mr. Ashe thought about the matter, but for his known character as a gentleman, *we* endorse that the proposition was made in good faith. Why not? As Mr. Fillmore now stands—his vote upon the Atherton Resolutions, *and his letter of 1838*—he is undoubtedly an abolitionist. No doubt Mr. Ashe's only object in making the proposition to Mr. Davis, was to give Mr. Fillmore a chance to deny and eat up what he has said and done. This proposition, we again repeat, WAS NOT RESPONDED TO BY MR. DAVIS. But the *Chronicle* wants to know *if* Mr. Ashe could "for a moment suppose that any Whig would offer Mr. Fillmore so great an insult as to question him on a subject concerning which he has within six or seven weeks declared himself in the most explicit manner?" In what explicit manner, we ask? Why, to be sure, in his letter to Gov. Gayle, of Alabama, he has been particularly explicit, the *Chronicle* responds. Let us see what this abolitionist says in his letter to Gov. Gayle, over which the *Chronicle* and other federal prints sing so many *pæans* of joy. We find the explicit part of that letter quoted in the same number of the *Chronicle* from which the above extract is taken. The *Chronicle* puts the "explicit" part of this Gayle letter in large italics, as follows:

"*That by the Constitution of the United States, the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where the institution was tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing, they had a constitutional right to enjoy it, and if they regarded it as an evil, they had the power, and knew best how to apply the remedy. I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it, or was in any way responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed.*"

Now we [illegible] the *Chronicle* has sometimes read of a certain *Buffalo* Convention, and the "platform" laid down by that motly crew of abolitionists, whigs, and renegrade democrats. We will give one of the resolutions adopted by this Convention, to which John P. Hale, Joshua R. Giddings, Charles Francis Adams, with a host of other true-blue abolitionists, gave their cordial and hearty acquiescence, and ask the *Chronicle* if it is not quite as explicit and satisfactory as Mr. Fillmore's Gayle letter. It reads in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That Slavery in the several States of this Union which recognize its existence, depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the federal government, and for which laws that Government is not responsible. We, therefore, propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any State."

Is not the doctrine here laid down and ascribed to by all the notorious abolitionists in the land, just as satisfactory as that contained in Mr. Fillmore's Gayle letter? And still is this resolution *all* the abolitionists are willing to go.

And now we will ask the *Chronicle* if there is a word or sentence in all the Gayle letter to which the most notorious abolitionists in New England would not *this day* subscribe! Will the *Chronicle* adduce a single instance in which the abolitionists have ever contended that Congress ought to interfere with slavery within the "several States?

As a commentary on the Gayle letter we would ask the *Chronicle* to publish Mr. Fillmore's votes on the Atherton Resolutions, and likewise his letter, written in 1838, to Mr. Mills, chairman of an anti-slavery committee, in which he (Mr. Fillmore) approves the most obnoxious of the abolition doctrines.

Satisfactory indeed!

☞Mr. ASHE desires us to say, that the only reason why the first resolution was omitted in the copy of the Atherton resolutions which he handed to Mr. DAVIS, during the recent discussion, was because that resolution had no bearing upon the point at issue. It was one that the *most notorious abolitionists* in the land had voted for. It merely declared a principle that is not disputed by any man in America. He further desires us to say, that he did have the whole of the resolutions properly certified, but that a portion of them were lost at Sandy Run, and that he (Mr. ASHE) had made this explanation to his opponent, Mr. DAVIS, during the canvass.

QUERY.—General Taylor, in his letter to a Charleston gentleman, says that he would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention had it been tendered to him: and that too on the same terms that he accepted the Philadelphia nomination. Now, that Gen. Taylor, according to the Taylorite papers, is an evidence of his manliness, straightforwardness, frankness. Let us reverse the picture. Suppose Gen. Cass had written a letter stating that he would have accepted the nomination of the Whig Convention? What would the Federal papers have said? Would they not have abused him as an old Janus faced hypocrite? What would any sensible man have thought of Gen'l Cass had *he* made such a declaration?

"THE INFANCY OF

A REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST.—Our Federal friends are particularly desirous of throwing in the background—of forgetting—the course which they pursued when the war was pending between our country and Mexico.—Have we no idea, however, of letting the people forget the doings of that period in our history. This week we publish (below) the letter of Col. Wynkoop, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, written from Perote, Mexico, in which

*He went to Mexico a Whig.* He is a sterling Democrat. We ask our friends to read this letter, and ask themselves if the party is worthy their confidence :—

From the Pennsylvanian.

LETTER FROM COL. F. M. WYNKOOP.—Francis Hughes, Esq., of Pottsville, to whom the following letter was addressed, has kindly placed it at our disposal. It expresses the frank opinions of a gallant soldier, in phrase so direct as to preclude all misconception. A perusal of it will make the Federal friends regret the course they have pursued, and rejoice the heart of every true lover of his country, her glory, and her institutions.—Col. W. was a "*Whig*" at home; but the conduct of leaders and the organs of the federal party, giving "aid and comfort" of the enemy, has been so unpatriotic, that it has converted him into a good democrat while abroad; a patriot he has always been, as his conduct fully proves.

CASTLE OF PEROTE, Sept. 9, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having a little leisure from my duty occupations, and remembering warmly and gratefully several acts of kindness towards me, it is a me pleasure to address you, knowing that you entertain some interest for my welfare. I am in command of this military department, and am kept quite busy with continual skirmishes with guerillas, and an occasional sharp fight with large forces that gather between here and the coast, in order to oppose trains. The health of my garrison is good, and I have hopes that the great mortality which has existed in the army is decreasing. This is hard, laborious, and precarious service. Many of our best men have died, and I truly consider the climate, in itself, a much more formidable enemy than the Mexicans. A noble and self-sacrificing spirit of endurance actuates the men, and a complaint of any kind is rare. Contented to do their duty, they risk everything in the effort, and with a cheerfulness which is gratifying to those who command, step up readily to any work, no matter what the chances. It is, as I have before remarked, a hard service, full of toil, privations, and danger; but it is willingly encountered and bravely endured. Judge, then, of the effect upon our good men here, when they look back over the distance which separates them from their friends, in an effort to find at home some proper appreciation of their self-sacrificing conduct! It is bitter and humiliating. I tell you, sir, there is a spirit abroad among the good Americans engaged in this war, which will not sleep during futurity—a spirit which awaits but their return to thunder down upon the mouthing, scribbling sycophants of a most unjust party, the full measure of an honest indignation. It is the same that brooded over our land during the war of the Revolution and the late war; and men of the present day, yoked with men, have lived to curse, with tears of repentance, the hour when she, with scornful finger, marked them for life as the cowards of their country. We, sir, can see no difference between the men who in '76 succored the British, and those who in '47 gave arguments and sympathy to the Mexicans. This kind of language from a man who came into this campaign a whig in policy, may sound strange to you; but I have again and again been compelled to listen to and to suffer that which would have changed the disposition and alienated the affections of the most determined partisan. Even now, I do not object to the leading and main principles of my old party, so much as I curse and deprecate the tone of its acknowledged leaders and supporters. If there is any reason which will prevent Gen. Scott from effecting an honorable peace, commanding, as he does, the whole city of the Aztecs, with his powerful battery, it is the spirit of treason which I unhesitatingly say is promulged by the leading whig journals at home. In a sortie upon some Indianos of Jalapa, a short time since, I possessed myself of all the late newspapers published in that place; and upon examining them, I find that, in that place, same as in Mexico, the strongest arguments published against our army are selections from whig papers in the United States. I send you a late copy of the "Boletin de Noticias," in which you will perceive that the first article is an extract from the National Intelligencer.

Your friend, F. M. WYNKOOP.

You may publish this, if you please. I have become so disgusted with what I have seen, that I have no care for the consequences which this kind of truth may produce.

HOW THE GAME IS PLAYED.

We clip from the *Bangor* (Maine) *Courier* of the 12th instant, the following choice morsel. We want to let our Southern readers see that Gen. Taylor is supported and advocated by the Northern Free Soil Whigs, mainly on the ground that he is opposed to the extension of slavery, whilst Gen. Cass is repudiated by them because he is pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso :—

We learn from the Norwich Courier, that at the meeting of the Rough and Ready Club of that place on Friday evening, the Town Hall was crowded. The Club were addressed by David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the most eloquent lawyers in the country. Mr. B. is an ardent friend of liberty, and was one of the counsel of the Amistad Negroes. The main object of his speech was to bring before the meeting, not the General, but the *man*, Zachary Taylor. He said fortyyears long had Gen'l Taylor served in public life, yet not a blot or a blur was to be found on his escutcheon. Mr. B. wound up by an allusion to the Free Soil question, and a declaration of his firm and unshaken conviction—a conviction founded on the declared sentiments and well known character of that man—that Gen. Taylor would never interpose the Executive veto for the purpose of extending slavery. He took his seat amid a hurricane of applause.

OLD ZACK IN OHIO.

We clip the following choice morsel from the leading article of the Cincinnati Chronicle, a leading Taylor organ of Ohio, of the 14th inst. We give it, capitals and all, as we find it in that paper, and ask our readers if it does not present another interesting aspect of Gen. Taylor's Northern face. The same paper from which we clip this, has articles after article abusing Gen. Cass for his coalition with the slave power. So the game goes. Taylor is held up here as a Southern slave holder, and in Ohio, where the whigs are strongly tinctured with abolitionism, he is represented as opposed to the extension of slavery, and his Signal letter is quoted as a solemn pledge to this effect. On his part. Will the people look at these things? But to the extract. The following is the whig platform in Ohio :

The Whigs go into the field with the republican mottoes—THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE SHALL RULE—POPULAR SUPREMACY AGAINST EXECUTIVE OMNIPOTENCE—THE POWER OF THE MAJORITY AGAINST THE ONE MAN POWER—FREEDOM, AND NO SLAVERY IN THE NEW TERRITORIES—inscribed on their banners.—Under such banners, and with such leaders as TAYLOR and FILLMORE, the Whigs will assuredly achieve a glorious triumph, if they be true to their principles and their country.


SCROFULA.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a radical cure for every kind of Scrofula, because they cleanse and purify the body of all bad humors and everything that is opposed to health, and impart such an energy to the circulation that health and vigor are given to the whole frame. From two to four of said *Indian Vegetable Pills*, taken on going to bed will soon make a perfect cure of the most obstinate case of Scrofula; at the same time the constitution will undergo such a radical change that Scrofula, as well as every other complaint, will be banished from the body and new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Notices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail. 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.


## MARRIED.

In Onslow county, on the evening of the 14th inst., by O. B. Sanders, Esq., Mr. B. E. Dixon, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Gabriel Gray, Esq., all of Onslow county.

In this town, on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. Wesley Hodge, to Miss Mary A. Turner.

By the same on the 18th inst., Mr. Willis J. Herring to Mrs. Elizabeth Parker.

## DIED.

In this county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Sarah Cowan, in the 68th year of her age.

At Newnansville, Florida, on the 22d ult., Mr. Joseph W. Pickett, aged 21 years, son of John W. Pickett, deceased, late of this county.

In Fayetteville, on the 14th inst., of appoplexy, Miss Rebecca Yates, aged 72.

In Robeson, county, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Charity Pope, wife of H. A. Pope, Esq., aged about 48.

## WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *BACON—Per pound.* | | | | |
| *Hams,* | | | a | 8 10 |
| *Middlings,* | | | a | 8 |
| *Shoulders,* | | | a | 7½ |
| *Hog round,* | | | a | 8½ |
| *Western,* | | 4½ | a | 6½ |
| *BEANS—Per bushel*—White, | | 90 | a | 1 00 |
| *BEESWAX—Per pound.* | | 18 | a | 20 |
| *BUTTER—Per pound,* | | 20 | a | 25 |
| *BEEF—Per barrel.* | | | | |
| *Northern—Mess* | | 8 50 | a | 10 00 |
| *Do Prime,* | | 7 00 | a | 9 00 |
| *Beef, on the hoof per cwt.,* | | 4 50 | a | 5 50 |
| *CORN—Per bushel,* | | 53½ | a | 55 |
| *Meal,* | | 70 | a | 75 |
| *COFFEE—Per pound.* | | | | |
| *Rio,* | | 7½ | a | 8 |
| *St. Domingo,* | | 6½ | a | 6½ |
| *Laguyra,* | | 7½ | a | 8 |
| *Cuba,* | | 7 | a | 7½ |
| *COTTON—Per pound,* | none. | | a | |
| *CANDLES—Tallow—per pound* | | 11 | a | 15 |
| *Sperm,* | | 33 | a | 57½ |
| *Adamantine,* | | 31 | a | 33 |
| *FEATHERS—Per pound,* | | 33 | a | 35 |
| *FLOUR—Northern—Per 100 pounds,* | | 5 55 | a | 6 25 |
| *HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,* | | 55 | a | 60 |
| *IRON—Per pound,* | | 4½ | a | 5½ |
| *LARD—Per pound,* N. C. | | | a | 10 |
| *Western,* | | 7½ | a | 8 |
| *LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel* | | 80 | a | 90 |
| *LUMBER—River—Per M.* | | | | |
| *Flooring Boards,* | | 8 00 | a | 9 50 |
| *Wide, do.* | | 4 50 | a | 5 00 |
| *Scantling,* | | 3 50 | a | 4 00 |
| *Timber, Mill,* | | 3 50 | a | 5 00 |
| *Shipping Timber,* | none | 6 00 | a | 8 00 |
| *MOLASSES—West Indies,* | | 20 | a | 23 |
| *New Orleans,* | | — | a | — |
| *MACKEREL—Per barrel.* | | | | |
| *No 1,* | | 10 — | a | 12 — |
| *No 2,* | | 7 50 | a | 8 50 |
| *No 3,* | | 5 — | a | 5 50 |
| *NAILS—Per pound,* | | 4 | a | 5½ |
| *NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—220 pounds.* | | | | |
| *Yellow Dip Turpentine,* | | 2 75 | a | 2 80 |
| *Virgin Dip new* | | | a | |
| *Hard—* | | | a | 0 00 |
| *Tar,* | | | a | 1 75 |
| *Pitch,* | | — | a | 1 00 |
| *Rosin—No 1,* | | — | a | |
| *No 2,* | | | a | 80 |
| *No 3,* | | 65 | a | 70 |
| *Spirits Turpentine,* | | 37 | a | 38 |
| *OIL Sperm—Per gallon,* | | 75 | a | 1 37 |
| *PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,* | none. | | a | |
| *Whole,* | | 65 | a | 60 |
| *Corn,* | | 43 | a | 55 |
| *PORK—Per barrel.* | | | | |
| *Northern Mess,* | | 13 50 | a | 14 00 |
| *Prime,* | | 10 00 | a | 11 00 |
| *Heads,* | | | a | |
| *RICE—Per 100 pounds,* | | 3 43 | a | 3 50 |
| *Rough—Per bushel,* | | nom | a | |
| *SALT—Per bushel.* | | | | |
| *Turks Island,* | | 31 | a | 35 |
| *Liverpool—sack,* | | 1 20 | a | 1 40 |
| *SOAP—Per pound,* | | 4 | a | 6 |
| *SHINGLES—Per M.* | | | | |
| *Country,* | | 2 60 | a | 2 25 |
| *Cypress,* | | 4 — | a | 5 — |
| *SPIRITS—Per gallon.* | | | | |
| *Northern Rum,* | | 30 | a | 31 |
| *Gin,* | | 30 | a | 31 |
| *Whiskey,* | | 25 | a | 27 |
| *Apple Brandy,* | | 25 | a | 27 |
| *STEEL—Per pound,* | | 12 | a | 25 |
| *STAVES—Per M.* | | | | |
| *White Oak barrel's rough,* | | 8 — | a | 10 00 |
| *Dressed,* | | — — | a | — — |
| *Red Oak, Hogshead—rough* | | 7 — | a | 11 — |
| *Dressed,* | | 9 00 | a | 14 00 |
| *SUGAR—Per pound.* | | | | |
| *New Orleans,* | | 6½ | a | 7½ |
| *Porto Rico,* | | 5½ | a | 7½ |
| *St. Croix,* | | 7½ | a | 8½ |
| *Loaf,* | | 11 | a | 13½ |
| *TALLOW—Per pound,* | | 7 | a | 8 |
| *TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,* | | 2 50 | a | 3 |
| *VARNISH—Per gallon,* | | 20 | a | 22 |
| *WINES—Per gallon.* | | | | |
| *Madeira,* | | 70 | a | 5 00 |
| *Port,* | | 1 25 | a | 4 00 |
| *Malaga,* | | 40 | a | 75 |

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c., say on lumber 50c to $1 per M: Tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

### FREIGHTS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO NEW YORK— | | | |
| Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl., | — | a | 25 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl., | — | a | 40 |
| Rice, per hundred lbs., gross, | 15 | a | — |
| Cotton, per bale, | $1 00 | a | — |
| Cotton goods and yarns, per bale. | 50 | a | — |
| Tobacco, per Hhd., | $3 — | a | 4 — |
| Flax Seed, per cask, | 90 | a | — |
| Ground Peas, per bushel, | 6 | a | — |
| Lumber, per M., | $1 00 | a | 5 00 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA— | | | |
| Turpentine, per bbl., | — | a | 25 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl., | — | a | 40 |
| Tar, per bbl., | — | a | 25 |
| Ground Peas, per bushel, | | a | 6 |
| Lumber, per M., | 3 50 | a | 5 — |
| Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft., | | a | 6 |
| TO BOSTON— | | | |
| Turpentine, per bbl., | 45 | a | |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl., | 35 | a | 60 |
| Lumber, per M., | 5 00 | a | 6 00 |

**Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.**

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent.
" " " New York, " 1½ " "
" " " Boston, " 1½ " "

## WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept 21.

*Bacon*—There is a better supply of Bacon on the market, and we hear of a sale of Hams, a prime article, of 3000 lbs to a dealer at 9c per lb, cash. Some few hhds of Western Bacon have also been received, which has been selling by the single hhd at 6¾c per lb—scarce. N. C. Sides and Shoulders are plenty, and dull at quotations.

*Corn*—There has been no arrival of Corn since our last report. Fair stock on sale and not much enquiry. See table for price from store, in lots to suit.

*Meal*—Stock fair—quotations firm.

*Naval Stores*—We gave in our last a postscript of a sale of upwards of 100 bbls. Turpentine at $2 70. The sales since then remained quite firm up to Wednesday, when sellers were enabled to obtain an advance of 10 cents per bbl., at which price the article has been selling to-day, with 5 cents variation in one small lot in favor of the buyer. Sales of the week foot up about 3,500 barrels, viz: 2,550 bbls. at $2 70; 600 bbls. at $2 80; and 350 bbls. at $2 75 a $2 80, closing at the latter price, with much firmness. We believe that the market has been cleared, with the exception of some 550 barrels landed for higher prices about three weeks since. In *Spirits Turpentine*, sales have been made since our last at 36½ a 37 cents per gallon, and $1 75 for barrels returnable; and 38 cents per gallon, and $2 for barrels *not* returnable—closing at the latter price. [Our latest advices from New York quote *Spirits Turpentine* at 45c., *cash*, in lots of 100 barrels; and 47 cents for smaller lots. Raw *Turpentine*, yellow, was quoted at $3 25 per 280 lbs.] *Tar*—Little or none arriving. Last sale was from wharf, for shipment, at $1 75. The article is much wanted. *Rosin*—Sales of about 400 bbls. No. —, in bad order, at 65 cents.

*Flour*—Owing to the low stage of the River, the stock of Fayetteville Flour has been materially reduced. The principal portion now in store is held by one house. Quotations remain steady.

*Lard*—There is no Lard on the market, and the article is much wanted. It would command the full extent of our highest quotations.

*Lumber*—We can hear of no transactions in River Lumber, nor no inquiry for the article.

*Timber*—Our quotations for Mill Timber will be found to be about fair for last sales. We know of no transactions in Shipping Timber.

*Pork*—Northern Pork, both prime and mess, is scarce, and quotations have gone up—see table.

*Shingles*—Last sales Common Shingles at $2 00.

*Staves*—There was a sale of a mixed lot of White Oak and Ash bbl Staves and Heading, a few days since, at $7 50 at 90 days.

*Freights*—Are without change, and scarce. The Rivers are very low, and produce finds its way to market remarkably slow.

NEWBERN, Sept. 20.—*Turpentine*—The receipts of this article are light and prices unchanged—last sale at $2 45 for dip. *Tar* is wanted—quoted at $1 50 a $1 55. *Corn*—scarce—last sale $2 25. *Bacon*—scarce—Hams 10c—assorted 8c. *Lard* do.; price 10 a 11c.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 6 P. M.—The flour market is firm. The sales to-day amount to fully 10,000 bbls, at $5 87½ a $5 93¾ for Genesee, and $5 81 a $5 87½ for Oswego. Southern brands held at $5 93¾. Corn meal is quiet at $3 31, and rye flour $4 per bbl.

Wheat is in fair request, with sales of 12,000 bushels red at $1 14 a $1 26, as to quality. Genesee do. $1 34. Corn is not active. Sales of about 20,000 bushels at 64 a 65c for white, and 65 a 66c for flat yellow. A sale of ordinary oats at 24 a 27c, and prime at 34c.

Provisions are firm, with considerable transactions. Sales of 1,500 bbls pork at $12 to $13 for mess, and $9 00 to $10 for prime. A sale of 50 casks Western hams at 6c. Sales of lard at 8½ a 8¾c in bbls, kegs 9 a 9¾c.

There is a good demand for sugars, and prices are improving. Coffee is in better request. At auction to-day 30,000 bags Rio, at prices ranging from 5¾ to 7¾c per lb. Rice is steady, at 3¾ to 4 1-16 per lb. A sale of 300 bbls of whiskey at 27 a 27½c, which is a decline. Molasses steady.

No tidings yet of the steamer United States, now due.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 6 P. M.—Flour is in better request—sales to-day of 3,000 bbls Western brands at $5 50. Corn meal is selling at $3, and Rye flour $4 per bbl.

Wheat is held rather above the views of buyers. Sales of white at $1 13, and of red at $1 10 a $1 12—about 4,500 bushels taken at these figures. Sales of 3,500 bushels yellow corn at 62 a 63c—nothing done in white.

The provision market is firm, and without any change in prices. Mess Pork, $12 50; Prime do., $9 25 a $10; Bacon steady; Lard, 8½ a 9½c per lb.

Holders of Cotton are anxious to sell, but buyers are not disposed to meet them, and the market is quiet.

Whiskey is rather dull Holders are asking 29c per gallon, without finding purchasers to any extent.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—*Flour.*—There was a fair demand for flour to day, and sales of some 1,000 bbls Howard street brands were made at $5 37½, closing on 'change with sellers at that rate. City Mills—Holders are asking $5 30, without finding purchasers; small sales were made for cash, under this quotation. Rye flour $4 25. Corn meal nominal at $3 18. *Grain.*—The supply of all kinds of grain is fair. Sales of good to prime red wheat at 1 05 a $1 12; white 1 12 a $1 15, and family flour white 1 20 a $1 25. Corn in moderate demand at 50 a 53 cents for white, and 58 a 60 for Maryland yellow.—Sales of Pennsylvania prime yellow at 61 a 62 cents. Oats 25 a 29c. Rye 70 a 72. *Provisions.*—Mess Pork $12; Prime $9 50. Bacon in good request. Lard 8¼c in bbls, and 9 a 10 in keg. *Whisky* dull. Sellers of bbls at 28c per gallon. Nothing doing in hhds.

FOREIGN MARKETS—PER EUROPA.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 1st Sept, quotes American Turpentine in Liverpool at 6s 6d to 8s 6d per cwt. Carolina Tar at 11s to 13s per barrel; American Rosin at 3s a 5s per cwt; and in London, Carolina Tar is quoted at 16s per barrel. We extract the following paragraphs on the market from the above named paper.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.

*Naval Stores.*—Turpentine is in demand, and has again advanced, a parcel of 240 brls of fine quality having brought 9s to 9s 2d per cwt, a higher price than has been given since the repeal of the duty. Spirits of Turpentine are again dearer, 38s being required for British. American Rosin much inquired for, and is again higher; several hundred brls sold at 3s 4d to 3s 6d, and none now offering below the latter price; 500 brls transparent sold at 6s to 11s. No sales reported in Tar.

*Rice.*—70 tcs Carolina brought 23s to 24s, being rather dearer; but the market for Bengal has given way a little, and 10,000 bags sold at 10s 6d to 13s 6d for broken to very good white.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

*Naval Stores.*—The late heavy arrivals of Tar having been cleared off, the market has become rather firmer and the prices have advanced about 1s per barrel. The dealer's price of Swedish is now 16s 6d. Another cargo of 1162 barrels Archangel has come in, which was sold free on board; the prices now are 18s to 18s 6d. 304 barrels American have arrived, and a part has been cleared off at 13s 6d to 14s. English Coal Tar is more in request, and business has been done at 7s 6d per barrel. Pitch is steady at former terms: 100 barrels Archangel have arrived. The unfavourable advices from America have caused a much better demand for Spirits of Turpentine, and sales to the extent of 20 to 30 tons are reported at 35s for English drawn in puncheons, being an advance of fully 2s on last week's rates. There are also buyers for delivery at stiffer rates, but few sellers. American are withdrawn from the market, as holders will not sell except at 40s; 28 casks have come in. Rough is firmer, and holders less disposed to sell. Some business has been done at 7s to 7s 6d, which are now the quotations; 2570 bbls. have arrived. Rosin is held with firmness, and common American is now 3s to 3s 3d per cwt.

*Rice.*—The market has not been so active during the last week, and prices have manifested a declining tendency. On the 29th, 3600 bags of Bengal were offered in public sale; a part only found buyers—middling white 13s to 13s 6d, good middling 14s 6d, fine, bought in, 15s 6d, low broken, bought in, 12s 8000 bags Manilla were also offered, about half withdrawn; the remainder sold—good 14s 6d to 15s, inferior, bought in, 13s. 1000 bags of Arracan were bought in at 11s; subsequently sold at 10s 6d. Afterwards the market remained dull and inactive.

## MARINE LIST.
### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Sept 14—Brig David Duffell, Goldsmith, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr Jonas Smith, Nichols, New York, to R W Brown.
Schr S Morris Wain, Beaston, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.
Schr Express, Hatchell, New River, N C, to G W Davis.
15—Brig Splendid, Barker, New York, to Potter & Kidder.
Schr St. Mary, Lake, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
17—Schr Elouise, Robinson, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.
Schr Virginia, Heron, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr Royal Purple, Price, Smithville, to G W Davis.
Schr Napoleon, Smith, Little River, S C, to A Martin. Was bound to New York, but having sprung main-mast and commenced leaking, put in to this port to repair.
Schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow, Co, N C, to G W Davis.
Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Oriental, Chase, Boston, to Potter & Kidder.
19. Schr R W Brown, Jones, N York, to R W Brown.

CLEARED.

Sept 15—Brig Emeline, Clifford, Providence, R I, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Henrietta, Crowell, Providence, R I, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr L P Smith, Miller, New York, by R W Brown.
Schr Express, Mills, New River, N C, by G W Davis.
Schr G W Davis, Briggs, New York, by do.
Schr Hester, Williams, New York, by E J Lutterloh & Co.
18—Brig Eliza Jane, Townsend, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh.
19—Brig Naritiske, Senter, St. George, Grenada, by G W Davis.
Schr Mary Eliza, McCumber, Little River, by master.
Schr D P Woodbury, Shallotte, by do.
20—Schr Pearl, Moore, Jacksonville, N C, by G W Davis.
21. Schr Jeroleman, Goslee, New York, by Harriss & Russell.
Schr Jonas Smith, Nichol, N York, by R W Brown.
22. Schr St Mary, Lake, N Y, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.


NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM B. JONES,

Has just returned from New York with a large and handsome assortment of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, Stone and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes,*

which he will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers.

He deems it unnecessary to go into a lengthy detail of his stock, but would merely say that he has a VARIETY, embracing a little of every thing that is usually called for.

He returns his thanks for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him for the last three years, and pledges himself to use every exertion to render full satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to encourage him.

☞ Any article sold and *warranted* that does not prove good, will be taken back and the money refunded.

*Orders from the country promptly attended to.*

Wilmington, Sept. 21, 1848. 2-3m.

☞ CATCH THE ROBBERS! ☜

$1000 REWARD!

The subscriber having been robbed on Saturday, the 9th of the present month, in the large Pocosson called Dover, lying partly in the counties of Jones, Craven and Lenoir, through which the public stage road runs from Kinston to Newbern, on or near the Sandy Ridge, and so severely beaten by his assailants, that they left him as dead, after filching from his pocket the sum of *Forty-Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars*, takes this method of informing the public that he will cheerfully pay to any individual or individuals, the sum of *One Thousand Dollars*, who will apprehend the said Robbers, so that they may be confined in some public prison, and brought to justice. R. H. BLOUNT.

Kinston, N. C., Sept. 19, 1848. 2-tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. C. M. PRICE, respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that she continues the DRESS MAKING BUSINESS, at her residence, on Fourth street, near the Odd Fellows' School, where she will be thankful for a portion of the Fall and Winter patronage.

Mrs. P. respectfully tenders her thanks to those Ladies who have heretofore so liberally patronized her—and solicits a continuance of their custom.

Sept 22, 1848

FRESH ARRIVALS.

The undersigned have just received and have opened, a splendid and full stock of GROCERIES and SHIP STORES, for family use, and for Masters of Vessels. Their stock being selected by one of the firm, they feel assured that it is equal, if not superior, both as to quality and variety, to any offering in this market. They have it so arranged as to receive by the regular packets from the Northern Cities, fresh supplies, so that their stock at all times will be full and complete with all articles in their line. Their assortment consists in part as follows :—

*Coffee and Sugars*—Rio, Laguira, St. Domingo and Java Coffee; Porto Rico, St. Croix, and Clarified Sugar; Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar. *Teas*—Of all varieties, Gunpowder, Imperial, and Black Tea. *Fulton Market Beef*—Smoked Beef, Smoked Tongues, Pickled do.; barrels and half bbls Flour; Colgate's Soap, No. 1, pale; and very superior Sperm, Adamantine, and mould Candles. *Salt*—In every variety, barrels, boxes, bags, sacks, and per bushel. *Spices*—Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, Mace, and all varieties of ground. *Cheese*—English dairy, Pine Apple, and Common Cheese. *Ship Bread and Crackers*—Pilot, navy, butter, sugar, lemon, soda, and water crackers; Boston crackers. *Oils*—Best quality Sperm oil; refined Elephant oil; Castor oil; Olive oil, in bottles; Bettie's Fish oil. *Fish*—Salmon, in barrels, half barrels, and kits; Mackerel, in barrels, half barrels, and kits; Codfish, Smoked Herring, Sardines, and a great variety of fish pressed in Tin Cans. *Liquors and Wines*—Apple Brandy, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Monongahela Whiskey, Old Nick, Vintage 1806; Madeira Wine, Sicily and Port Wine, Malaga and Scuppernong, Claret and Champaigne, all of which is very superior. *Nuts*—Filberts, Brazil do., Almonds, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Shell Barks, &c., Lemons, Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Currants, Prunes, Tamerinds. *Crockery*—Plates, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Basins and Bowls, Mugs, Jugs, Demijohns, Tumblers, Decanters, Flasks, Lamps, Ship Lanterns in every variety. *Tobacco*—Manufactured Tobacco from the best factories in Virginia, fine cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c. *Segars*—Regalia, Cenonies, Trabucos, La Norma, Dos Fames, Le Celebrada, Prensados, Ninerva, Panatella, Principe, Empress, Colorado, and all varieties, very low. *Hardware*—Cutlery, Coopers' Tools, Carpenters' Tools; Guns, Axes, Nails, &c. *Dry Goods*—Negro Clothes, Blankets, Hats, Caps, &c.; Oil clothing and ready made clothing, for Seamen, very superior and in great variety; Sheaths and Belts; Palms, Sheath Knives, Seamen's Chests, &c. For sale low at

s22 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

SHOES

From Boston, Kip Brogans, large heavy Brogans, Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, &c. For sale by

s22 HOWARD & PEDEN.

WAGON YARD.

The subscriber has established, at the foot of Gallows hill, near the town of Wilmington, on the Newbern road, a large and comfortable WAGON YARD, and other conveniences for marketmen. His charges are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Carts, per night, | 20 cents. |
| Waggon, do | 40 " |
| Man and horse, per night, | 12½ " |

MILES COSTIN.

September 22, 1848—[2-tf

NOTICE.

D. CHESNUT would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞ Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.

September 22, 1848—[2-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner R. W. Brown, a few cases of BOOTS AND SHOES. For sale by

Sept. 22. [2 3t] GRAY & JONES.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having resigned the office of Constable, requests persons having claims in his hands to call and get them.

Sept. 22, '48. [2.3t] R. J. JONES.

COFFEE.

35 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do Laguira; 10 do St. Domingo. For sale by M. CRONLY.

CANDLES.

50 boxes Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles. For sale by M. CRONLY.

LANDING THIS DAY,

Cases table salt; do starch; do ground pepper; do mustard; reams wrapping paper of all sizes.—

s22] For sale by M. CRONLY.

CIDER VINEGAR.

20 barrels Cider Vinegar. For sale by

s22 M. CRONLY.

FLOUR.

30 barrels Canal Flour; 20 do extra do; 10 half bbls do. For sale by M. CRONLY.

SOAP.

100 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap. For

s22] sale by M. CRONLY.


## BRIGADE ORDERS, No. 14.

Head Quarters 3d Brigade 6th Division
N. C. MILITIA.

*To Officers in command of the Regiments composing said Brigade :*

YOU are hereby commanded to have your respective Regiments ready for review, as follows, viz :—

39th Regiment, at Smithville, Brunswick county, on Thursday, the 9th day of November next.

31st Regiment, at Keenansville, Duplin county, on Tuesday, the 14th November next.

24th Regiment, at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Friday, the 17th November next.

30th Regiment, at Wilmington, New Hanover county, on Tuesday, the 21st November next.

The Line to be formed at 12 o'clock, precisely.

You are also commanded to call your officers together for drill, as required by law, on the day previous to each review; and after drill to assemble your commissioned officers in Court-Martial, and proceed to vote for a Major General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major General ALEX'R MCRAE. The officers highest in command will superintend the election in their respective Regiments, and transmit a fair statement of the vote to the Brigadier General, within ten days thereafter. Staff and Cavalry Officers are entitled to a vote.

The Officers of the 24th Regiment will, at the same time, proceed to vote for some person to fill the vacancy of Colonel of said Regiment, caused by the resignation of Col. WM. FERRAND; and should any of the present Field Officers be promoted, you will proceed to elect to fill the vacancies caused thereby. The officer superintending said election will certify the vote as in the election of Major General.

The Brigadier General flatters himself with the hope of a full turn out of the Regiments under his command, as also with an improvement in every respect.

All officers, and particularly those attached to the General's Staff, will be expected to appear in uniform. By order of

L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig Gen.

WM. N. PEDEN, Aid-de-Camp.

Sept 22, 1848—[2-8t

## ORDER No. 10.

Head Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. Militia,

WILMINGTON, N. C., 13th Sept., 1848.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Upper Battalion of the 30th Regiment, are hereby ordered to appear at Long Creek, on Wednesday the 18th day of October next, for drill. The Companies composing said Battalion will parade at Long Creek on Thursday the 19th day of October next.

The Companies composing the Lower Battalion will parade at Wilmington on Thursday the 26th day of October next. Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and musicians, will attend at Wilmington the day previous.

Officers drill at 10 A. M.

Lines formed at 11 A. M.

Commanders of Companies will be prepared with annual returns.

Battalion Court-Martials will not be held.

ROBERT G RANKIN,
Col. Com'g 30th Reg't N. C. M.

JOHN J. HEDRICK,
Adj't 30th Reg't N. C. M.

Sept 15, 1848—[1-5t


NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL HOFFMAN, successor to N. DREY, invites his old acquaintances and the citizens generally, to the inspection of his stock of DRY GOODS, just opened at the old stand of N. DREY. Every effort will be made to please customers, both ladies and gentlemen. His stock is entirely NEW, and was bought cheap, and it will be sold at a small profit.

Ladies can be accommodated with samples of all and any kind of goods.

As he has been careful in selecting the most choice and fashionable goods, he hopes for a liberal share of the patronage of the ladies in particular. Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

C. H. LIPPITT

Will open from the 1st to the 5th of October next, at his late stand, next door to Mr. Polley's, on Front-street—the store having been fitted up handsomely since the fire—the MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRY GOODS ever offered in the town of Wilmington.

C. H. L. is now, and has been for several weeks, devoting his whole attention to making selections in New York and Boston, with the view of offering the latest and most approved styles of SILKS, SATINS, and DRESS GOODS of FRENCH manufacture, of which, notwithstanding the scarcity of French fabrics, through the aid of a few friends, he hopes to complete his selections from some fresh arrivals expected in a few days, and display an assortment of these truly BEAUTIFUL *English, Scotch, Irish, German and American Goods.*

His stock will be very large, and in consequence of the extraordinary low prices of these goods consequent on every production and the extreme scarcity of money, he has been able, with CASH, to make his purchases so low as to be himself astonished, and he will offer them at prices that will astonish others.

N. B. C. H. L. is having manufactured, LADIES and MISSES black silk VIZITES, richly trimmed and of the newest PARISIAN patterns. Also a few for ladies in mourning. By having them made under his own superintendence none but the best materials are used; he is also enabled to make quite a saving in their cost, and will sell them correspondingly low.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can supply themselves from this stock, with CASH, at prices as low as they can in New York.

C. H. LIPPITT.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 2-5t.

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 16th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stalls at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line. THOS

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

**Monday, September 18, 1848.**

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞Mr. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood, he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.


BOTTS UPON TAYLOR.—There are few persons who have paid any attention to the political history of the country during the last fifteen years, who are not familiar with the name of JNO. MINOR BOTTS—the whig representative in Congress from the Richmond district, Virginia. For years past he has been a distinguished leader in the whig ranks. He is the same who was to head Captain TYLER, after his veto of the Bank bill; and who has always been a whig dyed in the wool. The following letter, addressed by him to the committee of the great Clay meeting, held in VAUXHALL Garden, New York, is one of the most truthful and spicy commentaries on the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR we have met with. It is particularly interesting, when it is considered that it comes from the pen of so distinguished a whig. We commend its perusal to our whig readers. *They* will acknowledge that its perusal is very interesting:

RICHMOND, Septembe 6, 1848.

My Dear Sir:—I received your letter yesterday, by which I was delighted to hear of the *fixed purpose*—not an Albany flash-in-the-pan—of the determined friends of the Whig cause, and of Whig principles, to nominate Henry Clay; for, as matters now stand, admitting Gen. Taylor to be a *Whig* candidate, (which I utterly deny,) the party is doomed to certain, inevitable, and disgraceful defeat, and every man not wilfully blind must see it. It was an inexcusable blunder to suppose that from a million and a quarter to a million and a half of free, independent Whig voters could be wheeled into line at the word of command from some fifty or sixty Washington politicians (most of whom had scarcely shed their pin-feathers in politics) for a candidate who had never filled a civil station, and who had not for forty years and perhaps in his life, given a vote for man or measure; without experience or knowledge of the practical operations of any one of the domestic questions about which we had differed; of no acquaintance with our foreign relations; who had said to the people "You must take me on your own responsibility"—"I will not be the candidate of a party," nor "will I be the exponent of your party principles," nor "look to the doctrines of your party as the rule of my action;" and while he professes to shrink from no responsibility, steadily refuses to give his opinion on any one question, except the practical use of the veto power; and declared his determination not to be governed by the action of the Convention, but would be a candidate, no matter who might be nominated; & in my judgment his name never should have been considered in that Convention after he made that declaration.

But this last objection, it was said, had been removed by the pledges made for him by Judge Saunders, in behalf of the Louisiana delegation, which he subsequently adopted by a card written by his authority, and published by Bailie Peyton, Bullett, &c, and this declaration was held up by the Taylor men and whig presses of the country as sufficient to reconcile all whigs to his election. That Peyton card and his cordial acceptance of the nomination had placed him upon the whig platform; and just at the moment when many of us had brought our minds to the conclusion to vote for him, however reluctantly, he writes another letter, in which he says he would have accepted the nomination from the Baltimore convention on the same terms on which he accepted the Philadelphia nomination!—What becomes then of the Saunders pledge? What becomes of the Peyton card?—And if it be true that there were no terms expressed or implied in the Philadelphia nomination that would be inconsistent with an acceptance of the democratic nomination at Baltimore, in what an attitude does it place the whig party, selecting as *their* candidate the one who could with equal propriety have become the candidate of their opponents? And if not true, in what a position does it place General Taylor?

But what I desire to learn is this! If Gen. Taylor is not bound by the action of the Philadelphia convention, who is! And if he may disregard its recommendations, who may not? And if he is bound by their action, what right has he to lend the influence of his name to the defeat of Mr. Fillmore, who was associated with him, by the same body of men, by accepting a nomination with Gen. Butler, a locofoco, whose election he thereby assists in promoting. In short, his whole course of conduct is insulting to the whig party, and especially to all those who participated in the proceedings at Philadelphia, and if they had any whig spirit left in them, they would resent it.

If it is ascertained that the purposes of that convention was perverted from its original legitimate objects of ascertaining and giving expression to public sentiment; by smothering it on the one hand, and manufacturing it on the other—or, in other words, if it has been ascertained (of which there is no doubt) that the nomination was made through the instrumentality of politicians, without the slightest reference to the public will, and that the interests of the party are likely to be sacrificed by it; then I hold that the error ought to be corrected promptly by the people themselves, and I trust in God the meeting you notify me of may put the ball in motion, that it may roll and gather as it rolls, until the whig party shall have its eyes opened to its true condition, and uniting as one man, on the only one who lives embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen, we may command a triumph, that our real strength entitles us to achieve. I shall be in New York very shortly.

Yours truly, in great haste,

JOHN M. BOTTS

*The No-Pledge Party.*—The great Whig party of 1844, with the "Great Embodiment" at its head, stood upon a "Platform" of which they were then as proud as of their gallant and distinguished leader. The *same* party now, with *another* "Embodiment," *repudiates* "Platforms," in terms shocking to the whig nerves of 1844, and boldly avows its preference for a candidate who, in the course of a public (military) life of 40 years, "has not had time to form political opinions." Mark the contrast. Now, the *no party* whigs of Virginia unfurl their banners with the principles of "*no-party*" inscribed unon them, but, in 1844, when ever a *Whig* banner was seen, the following declaration of principles was always read.

"WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET IN 1844.
For President of the United States,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY,
The Glory of his Country, and the first Living Statesman.
For Vice President,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY,
An Upright and Able Statesman, and Honest Man.

These men, if elected, will support American industry against the capital and pauper labor of Europe, which will lead to the creation of a steady and permanent HOME MARKET for the American Farmer. They will support the Distribution of the Proceeds of the public lands among the States, to whom they of right belong, thus securing annually to Virginia from a half million to a million of dollars, for educating her children; and they are friendly to a sound National Currency, which *will make money more plenty and prevent its depreciation.*

These are the measures to make the country great and prosperous, and to protect Liberty!

Whigs of Virginia! Let each man now do his duty."—*Petersburg Republican.*

☞We have been much edified and pleased to see how exactly the opinion of the anti-Taylor, Clay whigs of New-York tallies with our own, as to the motives that influenced the Philadelphia "Slaughter House" in nominating Gen. Taylor. From the address put forth at the great Clay demonstration, we clip the following opening paragrapu. We would have our readers to recollect, that this is not the language of a "parcel of Locofocos," but of leading *Whigs* of the great State of New-York. Is it not forcible and true?

*Address of the democratic whigs of New York to the democratic whigs of the U. States.*

Impelled by every consideration of duty, principle, and right, we come before you, fellow-citizens, painfully impressed with the necessity which compels our dissent from the Philadelphia nomination. Upon the sole ground of "availability," the great and solid principles upon which are reared the structure of our government were there cast aside. For "availability" merely, a person was selected, whose only claims were his military achievements. Urging "availability," our own beloved CLAY, and all those great leaders who, by their civil services, have made the whig party illustrious "for all time," were overslaughed, and a mere soldier substituted. Unfolding a banner inscribed with that potential word "availability," 171 members of that convention, including the four unauthorized votes of Texas, and the three votes of Arkansas, cast by one individual, were obtained for Zachary Taylor; and, without another word—declaring no principles—issuing no address—making no platform—passing no resolutions—without compass, or guide, or landmark—they launched this "available" nomination, and adjourned.

From the Boston Post.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

Hoist up the hatchments! wax candles for Clay and Webster; tallow candles for Taylor, and *tapers* for Van Buren.

The political remains of these men will be exposed until the 7th of November next, when they will be removed by their respective friends.

*Bearers for Clay's political Clay:*
Dr. Mercer, of La., Horace Man, of Mass.,
J. J. Crittenden, Ky., Jona. W. Doolittle, Vt.,
J. W. Webb, of N. Y., Horace Greely, at large.

*Bearers for Webster's political Clay:*
Mr. Bryant, of the N. Y. Evening Post, N. Y.
*James Gordon Bennett,* "
Abbott Lawrence, of Boston,
Amos Lawrence, "
Wm. Lawrence, "
Hon. Mr. Baring, of London.

*Bearers for Van Buren's political Clay:*
NOTE.—(Six stout Barnburners will bear the remains.)
John Van Buren, at large,
Mr. Palfry, of Massachusetts,
Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire,
Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts,
Governor Briggs, "
Lt. Governor Reed, "

*Mourners:*
The whig party in general, and no one in particular.

*Route of the Cortege:*
Up Connecticut, down New York into Lake Erie; thence through Ohio, down the river to the beautiful cemetery on the banks of the Salt River.

*Committee of Arrangements:*
Hale, Giddings, Garrison, Tappan, and two other Abolitionists, whose names are not remembered.

What is must be;
What's not cannot be seen.
What these illustrious defuncts intended
Cannot now be mended.
May they rest in peace!

PETER SIMPLE.

Tremont House, Aug. 1, 1848.

## NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION.
**Governor's Vote,--Official.**

| *Counties.* | 1844. *Hoke* | 1844. *Gra'm* | 1848. *Reid.* | 1848. *Manly* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anson, | 506 | 1073 | 400 | 1019 |
| Ashe, | 499 | 561 | 782 | 551 |
| Alexander, | 000 | 000 | 201 | 334 |
| Beaufort, | 489 | 887 | 512 | 857 |
| Bertie, | 409 | 507 | 370 | 524 |
| Bladen, | 499 | 271 | 516 | 281 |
| Brunswick, | 311 | 335 | 194 | 301 |
| Buncombe, | 496 | 875 | 611 | 921 |
| Burke, | 309 | 1263 | 396 | 1299 |
| Cabarrus, | 477 | 751 | 377 | 743 |
| Caldwell, | 260 | 514 | 138 | 589 |
| Camden, | 94 | 518 | 80 | 489 |
| Carteret, | 332 | 454 | 365 | 407 |
| Caswell, | 1088 | 277 | 1081 | 263 |
| Chatham, | 794 | 1153 | 781 | 935 |
| Catawba, (a) | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Cherokee, | 241 | 383 | 217 | 582 |
| Chowan, | 188 | 286 | 228 | 293 |
| Cleveland, | 720 | 336 | 727 | 421 |
| Columbus, | 342 | 180 | 440 | 174 |
| Craven, | 622 | 681 | 730 | 742 |
| Cumberland, | 1070 | 603 | 1023 | 578 |
| Currituck, | 485 | 137 | 583 | 177 |
| Davidson, | 658 | 911 | 669 | 1096 |
| Davie, | 354 | 508 | 391 | 542 |
| Duplin, | 866 | 246 | 921 | 218 |
| Edgecombe, | 1410 | 118 | 1406 | 104 |
| Franklin, | 710 | 361 | 673 | 319 |
| Gates, | 381 | 359 | 390 | 371 |
| Greene, | 199 | 253 | 315 | 207 |
| Granville, | 985 | 976 | 946 | 1016 |
| Guilford, | 463 | 1920 | 442 | 1567 |
| Halifax, | 378 | 569 | 507 | 601 |
| Haywood, | 328 | 370 | 430 | 412 |
| Henderson, | 206 | 565 | 227 | 656 |
| Hertford, | 269 | 308 | 173 | 330 |
| Hyde, | 189 | 401 | 298 | 469 |
| Iredell, | 379 | 1527 | 257 | 1042 |
| Johnston, | 586 | 639 | 814 | 720 |
| Jones, | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lenoir, | 356 | 198 | m259 | |
| Lincoln, | 1773 | 911 | 1877 | 832 |
| Macon, | 285 | 371 | 352 | 451 |
| Martin, | 523 | 316 | 557 | 339 |
| McDowell, (b) | 000 | 000 | | |
| Mecklenburg, | 1242 | 808 | 1068 | 668 |
| Moore, | 513 | 584 | 556 | 544 |
| Montgomery, | 107 | 586 | 86 | 609 |
| Nash, | 796 | 70 | 887 | 106 |
| New Hanover, | 1101 | 283 | 1015 | 275 |
| Northampton, | 362 | 514 | 500 | 512 |
| Onslow, | 553 | 178 | 663 | 176 |
| Orange, | 1555 | 1756 | 1726 | 1714 |
| Pasquotank, | 177 | 593 | 176 | 471 |
| Perquimans, | 217 | 366 | 265 | 366 |
| Person, | 622 | 287 | 578 | 360 |
| Pitt, | 441 | 697 | 571 | 589 |
| Polk, | 000 | 000 | 128 | 228 |
| Randolph, | 318 | 1082 | 313 | 1199 |
| Richmond, | 113 | 678 | 68 | 515 |
| Robeson, | 599 | 559 | 623 | 581 |
| Rockingham, | 981 | 449 | 968 | 340 |
| Rowan, | 736 | 809 | 696 | 827 |
| Rutherford, | 435 | 1402 | 311 | 1037 |
| Sampson, | 727 | 461 | 692 | 530 |
| Stanly, | 81 | 541 | 26 | 746 |
| Stokes, | 1165 | 1105 | 1223 | 1003 |
| Surry, | 1023 | 1032 | 1226 | 1090 |
| Tyrrel, | 137 | 311 | 106 | 336 |
| Union, (c) | 000 | 000 | | |
| Wake, | 1271 | 1073 | 1293 | 991 |
| Warren, | 716 | 127 | 630 | 172 |
| Washington, | 136 | 368 | 182 | 358 |
| Wayne, | 816 | 217 | 1097 | 264 |
| Wilkes, | 167 | 1333 | 309 | 1299 |
| Yancey, | 615 | 310 | 634 | 357 |
| | 39433 | 42586 | 11486 | 42360 |
| | | 39433 | | 41486 |
| | | 3153 | | 874 |

NOTE.—Catawba (a) counted with Lincoln, McDowell (b) with Burke; Union (c) with Anson and Mecklenburg.


## LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments.

He also continues to keep at the same place, (Rock Spring,) a set of Livery Stables, with careful Ostlers. Also, Horses and Riding Vehicles for hire. DAVID THALLY.

Sept. 1, 1848.—[51-tf

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Groceries, &c., of Mr. Boland, will continue the business at the Store formerly occupied by him, and in addition to their present stock will receive in a few days a fresh supply of every article usually kept in their line, and solicit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers.

They will pay particular attention to the selection of FAMILY GROCERIES, and hope, by unremitted attention, and using their best endeavors to please, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

They will also attend to the sale of all kinds of Produce. CARROLL & FENNELL.

Wilmington, N C., June 2, 1848. 38tf

## Valuable Property
### FOR RENT, LEASE, OR SALE.

THREE large fire-proof STORES, in good order and condition, with a number of offices above, large wharf and warehouses in front, Cooper's shop, &c., on Water street, at present occupied by E. J. Bernard and others. Also, the adjoining corner Lot and Wharf, from Front street to the River.

One large fire-proof STORE, near the Rail Road bridge, on Front street.

One lot of ground on Eagles's Island, opposite town, known as the site of the late Phœnix Distillery, containing 220 feet of front wharf, warehouse, &c.

I will rent for one year from the 1st of October next, lease for a term of years, or sell, any or all of the above property, upon reasonable terms. Apply to H. NUTT.

A consignment of a few thousand fine CIGARS will be sold low.

August 18, 1848—[49-t10

Commercial and Chronicle will copy until 1st October, unless forbid.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James M. Thompson, deceased, at the June Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. C. CRAFT, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[40-6m

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having disposed of their entire stock of goods to E. J. BERNARD, Esq., are desirous of settling up their old business as early as possible, therefore we sincerely request those who have been kind enough to patronize us while in the mercantile business, would still continue their favors towards us, by calling at our office, on the second floor of the old stand, and settle up their dues. Collections are the only means we have at present of liquidating our own liabilities, and we trust our friends will not desert us in the hour of need. Those having claims against us will please hand them in for settlement.

KELLY & McCALEB.

Sept 8, 1848—[52-5t

Chronicle and Carolina Gazette copy 5 weeks.

## 1,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,000 acres of Land, lying in Bladen county, on the Northeast side of Cape Fear River, about 30 miles above Wilmington. The said tract contains about 300 acres of low grounds, of excellent quality—and as high as the generality of land along the river—and two very fertile swamps, not subject to inundation, and easily drained, from 1 to 2 miles from the river. The remaining part good Turpentine land. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

J. B. BROWN.

Bladen county, Sept 8, 1848—[52-6t

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he has purchased the entire stock of Kelly & McCaleb, and may hereafter be found at the stand recently occupied by them, on Market street, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a complete assortment of articles necessary for Town and Country trade, consisting of **Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Ploughs, and Family Groceries** of all kinds. He is confident that he can offer the best inducements, and solicits of his friends a continuation of their favors, and would say to the patrons of the old firm, that he intends conducting his business upon a plan similar to theirs, and earnestly solicits that they would call and examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. J. BERNARD.

Sept 8, 1848—[52-3m.

## NOTICE.

THE firm of CRONLY, WALKER & HALL is this day disolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Mr. Walker.

M. CRONLY,
JOHN WALKER, jr.,
E. W. HALL.

Aug. 18, 1848.

M. CRONLY will continue the business at the old stand, and respectfully solicits the patronage bestowed on the late firm.

Aug. 18, 1848.—[a 25, 50.

## CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8½ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

## *VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.*

THE undersigned offers to dispose of the following property, in and near Wilmington:

House and lot, my late residence on Orange street, on which are two convenient and comfortable dwellings, with the necessary out buildings. The whole property may be divided to suit purchasers.

100 Acres of Rice land opposite the town, on Eagle's Island. Summer residence on Wrightsville Sound. My interest in about 40 acres of land on the N. East river, immediately above the town, as also my undivided interest in the distillery of Jewett & Co. 50 Shares of the capital Stock of the Wilmington & R. R. R. Co. A Pew eligibly situated in the Episcopal Church.

The above property will be sold on accommodating terms. If not disposed of previous to the 1st September, the dwelling will be rented for one year from the 1st day of October. For further particulars refer to W. B. Giles or O. G. Parsley.

Aug. 18.—[49-7t] R. BRADLEY.

## LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of

ALFRED ALDERMAN.

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

## J. T. SCHONWALD,
### Botanic Physician.

*Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,*

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, *of purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

## LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

August 18th, 1848.—[49

## SULPH. OF QUININE.

Just received, a large and fresh supply of FARR'S SULPH. OF QUININE. Also, always on hand, supplies of

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.,

consisting of castor oil, epsom salts, scielitz and soda powders, ca. tartar, bi. carb, soda ipecac, rubarb, Dorns' powder, calomel, blue mass morrstine veratrim, piperine, citrate of iron & quinine, phychnine, iodides of mercury, sulphur, arsenic, oxide of silver, chlor. zinc, elaterium, di arsenite of quinire, syr. iodide of iron, white lead, pure ext. and No. one linseed and train oil, venetian red, Spanish brown, whiting, red and black lead, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Physicians' orders promptly attended to.

For sale low, wholesale and retail, by

W. H. LIPPITT,
[Sept. 1.] Druggist & Chemist.

## EXTRACT OF ROSE.

Meakin's Pure concentrated Extract of Rose, for flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c. &c. Also; Preston's Extract of Lemon, Jamaica Ginger, (Pure and White,) Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Tonka Beans, and other cosmetics, just received and for sale by

W. H. LIPPITT,
j21 Druggist & Chemist.

## SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

A large supply of Seidlitz Powders, freshly prepared, and for sale by

W. H. LIPPITT,
j21 Druggist and Chemist.

## J. W. MAURY & CO.,
### *Managers,*
RICHMOND, VA.

THE MAMMOTH LOTTERY!
**100,000 DOLLARS!!**
**$40.000! $25,000! $20,000!**
100 Prizes for One Thousand Dollars!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.
***CLASS A, FOR 1848,***
*To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 28th, 1848.*

**76 Number Lottery--13 Drawn Ballots.**
GRAND SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Grand Capital of | 100,000 | Dollars. |
| 1 Prize of | 40,000 | do. |
| 1 Prize of | 25,000 | do |
| 1 Prize of | 20,000 | do |
| 1 Prize of | 15,000 | do |
| 1 Prize of | 10,000 | do |
| 2 Prizes of | 5,016 | do |
| 5 Prizes of | 2,853 | do |
| 100 Paizes of | 1,000 | do |

173 Prizes of (Lowest 3 No. Prizes) 500 Dollars. and other Prizes, amounting to $1,198,197

*Price of Tickets.*—Wholes $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of Packages in this Splendid Lottery, can be had as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A certificate of a pack. of 26 Whole tickets | | | | $240. |
| Do | do | 26 Half | do | $120. |
| Do | do | 26 Quarter | do | $60 |
| Do | do | 26 Eighth | do | $30 |

The holder of a certificate of a package of wholes is entitled to all over $121 net, that may be drawn by the twenty-six tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

***This Scheme is one of the most Splendid ever drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the attention of adventurers.

☞*Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages* in the above Splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of the DRAWING will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address, J. W. MAURY & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

August 25, 1848.—[50-5t*

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day entered into a Copartnership with A. D. YOUNG, and will continue the business at the old stand under the firm of ANDERSON & YOUNG. A large stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron, Groceries, &c., will be always kept on hand, and will be sold at low prices and on accommodating terms. All customers having open accounts with me, will please call and settle by note or otherwise.

JAMES ANDERSON.

July 13, 1848—[45-tf

## MESS AND PRIME PORK.

For sale at W. A. GWYER'S, North water st.

## LINSEED OIL.

Just received, and always on hand, a supply of Linseed Oil, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Prussian Blue, Chrome Green and Yellow, (dry and in oil,) Window glass, train oil, paint brushes and sash tools from 000 to No. 1, blackleaf, lamp black, &c. &c. W. H. LIPPIPTT,
j21 Druggist & Chemist.

## NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of N. C., for the incorporation of a company of Cavalry, in the County of Duplin, to be called "THE DUPLIN GUARDS."

Sept 15, 1848—[1-tf

## JUST RECEIVED

23 bbls Fayetteville Fine Flour, 6 bbls do Cross Flour. For sale by G W DAVIS.

## DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership for some time existing under the firm of *Lippitt & Willkings*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th inst.

The Drug business will be continued by W. H. Lippitt, at the old stand, and the affairs of the firm will be settled by him.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WM. C. WILLKINGS.

Sept. 15, 1848—[1-tf.

## SUPERFINE CANAL FLOUR.

Fifteen barrels, 10 half barrels, now landing from Schr *Mary Powell*, and for sale by

WM. A. GWYER.

## CHEESE! CHEESE.

Now in store, 10 boxes, good article. For sale by W. A. GWYER.

## DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
## SARSAPARILLA!
*Wonder and blessing of the Age!*

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

*This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.*

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

**SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES**

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood:* a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the *system*, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.* **Spitting Blood.**

*New-York, April 28, 1847.*

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

**Rheumatism**—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

*Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.*

*Dr. Townsend:* Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

**Fits! Fits! Fits!**—Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county:

*Fordham, August 13, 1847.*

*Dr. Townsend:* Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

**Female Medicine.**—Dr. Townsend's Sarparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

**To Mothers and Married Ladies.** This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

**Great blessing to Mothers and Children.** It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

**Beauty & Health.** Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the purer, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

**Notice to the Ladies.** Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females*, &c. &c., and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

**Scrofula Cured.** This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

**Three Children.**

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

**Opinions of Physicians.** Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

**Caution.** Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 103 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

## LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| County and Sup. Court Writs | |
| do do Subpœnas | |
| do do Fi. Fas. | |
| County Court Scire Facias | |
| Apprentice's Indentures | |
| Letters of Administrators | Appeal Bonds |
| Juror's Tickets | Marriage License |
| Peace warrants | Guardian Bonds |
| Constable's bonds | Administrator's do |
| Notes of hand | Military Ca Sas |
| Checks, Cape Fear Bank | Land Deeds |
| do Branch Bank of the State | Negro Bonds |
| | Warrants, Ca Sas |
| Notes, negotiable at bank | Ca Sa bonds |
| Inspector's Certificates | Bills Sale, Negro |
| Certificates of Justices attending Court | |

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

## MARBLE YARD,
AT WIL